密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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SYMPATHY OF WORLD GOES OUT TO JAPAN

THE sincerest sympathy of every one goes out to the Japanese and other people upon whom unmerited suffering and sorrow were inflicted by the earthquake of a week ago in the vicinty of Tokio. Thoughts of the tragedy are horrible; the reality must have been hell. The line of the poem, popular to the religious-minded grandparents of our generation, comes to mind—"Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" A few minutes before noon last Saturday, human beings such as we were absorbed in the life of one of the world's great centers. Loves, cares and hopes such as we hold filled their hearts and guided their steps. They were thinking thoughts such as we think, doing things such as we do, making the best of life like ourselves. An instant passed and those people—it might have been us—were hurtling through air, stricken where they stood, mangled and buried amidst tons of flaming debris that moments before had represented civilization and wealth. Such a calamity cannot but impress one with the uncertainty of that we hold dearest—life. Truly, why should the spirit of mortal be proud? Help and sympathy are pouring into Japan from every side. It is generously given and will be gratefully received. Japan's hour of sorrow will cement another bond of fellowship between the Japanese and other peoples. Grief has ever brought people together, whereas prosperity too often drives them apart. In the days to come, may all remember this impressive example of life's uncertainty in the face of the elements. May the memory help all to see the folly of striving against one another when mankind has such forces of Nature as were just released in Japan, to overcome or, at least, to mitigate.

ADMIRAL PHELPS' STATEMENT OF AMERICAN POLICY

TO the American communities in China which have been exasperated for months at the apparent lack of policy, or worse, lack of interest on the part of the American government in the present situation in China, the statement of Admiral Phelps of the Yangtsze Patrol (printed in last week's issue of the *Review*) brought a gratifying relief. In making this statement the American Admiral has not only inspired the American residents of China and imbued them with a renewal of confidence in the destiny of their own nation in this part of the world, but has also reassured the thinking classes of the Chinese who were beginning to believe that America had abandoned this part of the world to the guidance and especially the propaganda of other nations. Admiral Phelps at the beginning of his interview said:

"Although it is not our policy to interfere in any manner with the political or military affairs of the

Chinese people, it is the function of the Yangtsze Patrol fully to protect American interests along the River and we intend to fulfill that function at all hazard. This policy is merely the logical carrying out of the well-known general attitude of the American nation towards China. We derive every course of action from the traditional program of America here to protect American rights and at the same time to help the Chinese toward self-government. We are jealous of the integrity of China and will attempt under all circumstances strictly to maintain it."

Then after explaining that repeated protests to Peking against indignities of the Yangtsze River had apparently fallen on deaf ears and that he had found the militarists either ignorant of or antagonistic toward the solemn obligations which international law and treaties impose he said,

"It has been and is now our aim to impress upon them our attitude of conciliation and good will but also to educate them in so far as we possibly can in what we are entitled to under treaties and the laws of nations."

THESE words of Admiral Phelps have a ring of real statesmanship about them that places him in the class of Commodore Perry, Commodore Shufeldt and the other illustrious names of the American navy who have made history for the United States on the Pacific and included in the list of course is Admiral Dewey of Philippine fame. There is a great deal more to the statement issued by Admiral Phelps and it is not our intention to reprint all of it here. It must be read in full to be truly appreciated and those of our readers who have not read it should do so without delay for it indicates that at least one branch of the American government has reached the point where it is going to adopt a constructive policy of achievement in China. For example, in the course of the interview he said, "It is our wish to make every American feel perfectly safe in coming into the Yangtsze valley to live or transact business, until such time as the Chinese themselves are able to afford these guarantees which every Chinese citizen freely enjoys in America." And then a little further on he said,

"I am opposed to foreign intervention, not only because it violates the letter and spirit of the Washington Pacific Agreements and the letter and spirit of American treaties and declared policies toward China, but because it is, of itself, an unsound doctrine."

And then he added a significant statement, which has appeared previously in these columns to the effect that he felt that the very altruism of America's policies here, involving an insistence upon the Open Door, leniency in the Boxer and similar episodes, non-aggrandizement and refusal to take concessions, was now being taken advantage of.

ASIDE from our desire to lend emphasis to the remarks of Admiral Phelps as an indication of a development of real American policy in respect to China, our reason for referring to his statement was for the purpose of showing what might be done by the United States in connection with the present discussion now taking place in Peking with respect to the protection of the Chinese railways. As stated in last week's issue of the *Review* the Diplomatic Body has under consideration the drafting of a note or declaration of policy in connection with the protection to be afforded in future to the railways of China. The very fact that such a note is in preparation has stirred up the Chinese military interests to a frenzy of new-born patriotism and the propaganda has spread to other classes of Chinese, especially the students, who do not know what it is all about, but who are now agitating against a possible infringement upon the territorial integrity of China to the extent of foreign control of the railroads. The diplomatic body is itself to blame for much of this agitation, for as far as we are aware it has not taken into its confidence the foreign commercial interests or public which has a very intimate interest in the subject. We are speaking of course purely from the American standpoint and there is authority for the statement for we understand that the American Chamber of Commerce of Peking, not to mention the other American commercial bodies in China, is absolutely in the dark as to the American policy in respect to this important question.

IT is not our purpose or within our ability to outline an American policy in respect to this vital question of the Chinese railways, but whatever is done, absolutely must be done in accordance with the Nine Power Treaty adopted at the Washington Conference which sets forth in very definite and understandable terms the facts of China's absolute sovereignty both territorially and administratively. This means in very simple and understandable language that no special interest is going to be able to take over the control of the railways of China and exploit them for private advantage, but it does not mean on the other hand that a group of Chinese militarists is going to be permitted to continue to exploit the railways to the detriment of the best interests of the Chinese people. The railways of China belong to the Chinese people, not to Wu Pei-fu, Tsao Kun, Chang Tso-ling and Sun Yat-sen, to be exploited at will and milked of their revenues for the purpose of raising funds for the senseless internal struggle for personal power. Foreigners do have an interest in the railways of China. They were built largely with British, French, Belgian, German and Japanese capital and a great deal of the equipment was supplied by American firms. A great deal of this foreign capital is now in default, not from the inability of the railroads to pay their bills, because nearly all of the roads are profitable, but for the reason that the Chinese military officials are dipping their hands into the railway treasuries and taking all of the money. The result has been that the roads have deteriorated to such an extent that both travel and shipment of goods is unsafe. The plundering of the railways by the militarists has taken place over the protests of the trained Chinese personnel of the railway administration—men of the engineering profession who have been trained abroad and who know how to operate railroads in China practically as well as they are operated in Japan, America or Europe.

BUT to get back to American policy. It is to the best interests of the United States and its citizens interested in business out here that the railways of China be continued under the administration of the Chinese. The administration of the Chinese railways under the British or Japanese or the French would be detrimental to American interests because American materials would be barred, just as British, French and Japanese materials probably would be barred were the Chinese railways under strictly American control or management. It is to the best interests of everybody concerned that the Chinese railways continue under the management of the Chinese, but to repeat, this does not preclude some form of action on the part of the United States and the other Powers, which would force China to accept her responsibility and perform her plain duty to her own people. And the control and management of the Chinese railways by the Chinese likewise does not preclude nor bar intelligent foreign technical assistance to see that the Chinese officials do their

duty both to the Chinese peopl. and the foreign bondholders who have money in the lines. This means no infringement upon the integrity of China. It is plain common sense. When a railroad in the United States goes bankrupt either from mismanagement or dishonesty of officials, the bond holders and creditors step in and manage the railroad in the interest of the public and those who have money invested in it. The Peking-Hankow railway for instance is default ing on a large loan advanced by the Chinese bankers of Shanghai. Certainly it would be to their interests to have a voice in the honest management of the line: they are entitled to it, but are powerless to do anything because General Wu Pei-fu won't permit them. He chases them away with his soldiers when they make any effort to collect their interest or principal.

NOW here is where the policy of Admiral Phelps on the Yangtsze would come in. The United States should say to China, "You have bought several millions of dollars worth of materials from American manufacturers and you are defaulting on your bills. You have got to pay your honest debts, or we are going to place engineers and accountants in your head offices to see that sufficient revenues are set aside for the payment of our bills." The other bondholders could do the same thing and still there would be no infringement upon the sovereignty of the Chinese administration of the railways. It would be a plain policy of common sense—protecting the Chinese people against the military interests which are working only for their private purses and the maintenance of their private armies. This simply would amount to the appointment of an inter-allied technical board and when the railroads are back on a paying basis and the militarists have been choked off, the board could step aside and let China continue in her management of the roads. This is the policy which the United States should propose and propose in the spirit and words of Admiral Phelps. The enunciation of such a policy in a way that would permit of no misunderstanding would, in our humble opinion, do more to clarify the situation in China today than anything else. When we read over the pages of the history of American activities in the Far East, there are only a few names that stand out as monuments to American policy in the Far East. These men gained fame as exponents of American policy in the Far East because they had courage to stand up for American interests and at the same time they stood up for what American policy has determined to be best for the general peace and welfare of this part of the world.

AN AMERICAN VIEWPOINT ON EXTRATERRITORIALITY

ARTHUR Bullard, well known American writer on world problems, had an article in the magazine *Our World* for September entitled "Civilizing World Commerce," in which he commented upon the situation in China as follows:

> China, at least Young China, the new generation of "Western Learning Students," wants intercourse with the "Foreign Devils." Paradoxically, it is just this group in China who "think internationally," who object most stormily to the "capitulations." They consider it an insult to the sovereignty of the Republic that the Western countries, having withdrawn the "capitulations" in the case of Japan, insist on maintaining them in China. They ignore the fact that the Japanese reorganized their domestic law in accordance with the accepted Business Code of the Western World, so that the reason for these agreements disappeared and at the same time—largely as a result of accepting the Western model—the Japanese built up their fighting strength to a point where no other country could afford to ignore their wishes. Neither of these developments has taken place in China. The case of the Shantung bandits throws light on the controversy. At bottom the psychological reactions of individuals is more important than diplomatic documents. The tourist trade to China has dropped suddenly, passages are being canceled wholesale. Our Government has always been unusually friendly to China, but there is nothing it can do to prevent this boycott. Tourists—and they represent a very important element in modern trade relations—will not go to a country which is unwilling or unable to protect them from kidnapping. Until the Chinese succeed in putting their own house in order, in a sense acceptable to the business men of the West, they will have to accept capitulations—or get along without foreign commerce. The Chinese would have a very much stronger case if they stopped arguing about abstract questions of sovereignty and began the discussion of concrete cases. They have much real ground for complaint, which at once stirs the sympathy of every fair-minded Westerner who visits the Orient. Senseless abuses have grown up under the capitulations just because they are so old. They need to be modernized. In some details they are oppressive or humiliating to the Chinese without any gain to the foreigners. If the various Chambers of Commerce in the Treaty Ports would work out in accordance with modern circumstances a statement of the conditions on which they could carry on a profitable business in China—in the spirit in which the Merchant Adventurers were wont to meet such problems—the results would be quite different from and very much better than the terms now in the Treaties.

THE COLLAPSE OF ANTUNG U. S. CONSULAR BUILDING

THE old brick and mud building rented from a Chinese landlord by the great and wealthy United States of America for the purpose of housing the American consulate at Antung, on August 13 collapsed and Consul Langdon, his wife and two small children barely escaped death in the ruins. It had been raining for some time and the walls of the building simply melted away and the roof fell in. Fortunately the consul and his family were warned by a Chinese servant in time to get out of the place, Considerable government property in the way of furniture and documents was destroyed in the rain and wreckage. Since there is no other suitable house in the town, the American Consul has been taken in temporarily by the Commissioner of Customs. Perhaps this may have some little effect in emphasizing to Congress the great need of suitable housing for the American consulates in China. The building occupied by the U. S. Consul-General and staff in Shanghai is old and according to local architects is likely to collapse at any time and we are informed that there is one consular building leased by the U. S. government in South China that is located so near the shore and on such low ground that the lower floor is occasionally flooded at high tide. The American communities in China have hammered away for years on this matter of decent buildings for their official representatives in the Republic of China, but thus far no impression has been made on Congress, which continues to appropriate large sums for post offices in Paris, Missouri and similar places for the effect upon the rural voters. The same niggardly policy in respect to consular buildings is also applied by Congress in respect to the payment of consular officials in China. No suitable provisions are made for home leave and often the American communities in China are embarrassed through seeing their official representatives travel home by second-class passage on the best steamers or on second rate ships. Since the principal knowledge which the average Chinese has of America is what he gains from the visible exhibition of consular buildings and underpaid officials maintained out here by the American government it is no wonder that he has so little respect for or dependence upon American policies.

Can the Russian Bear Change His Temper?

BY ROBERT FORSYTHE

Editor's Note:—The writer of this article who uses the pseudonym of "Robert Forsythe" was formerly connected with the American Relief Administration in Russia.

CAn the Russian bear change his temper? Is the present government of Russia to become meek as the lamb, and with frank wholeheartedness abandon all the imperialistic schemes and treaties which the old government imposed upon China: or is the voice of the Russian autocrat again to thunder upon the ear of Peking's diplomats in tones of aggressive demand? That is the question which is at last to be solved by the coming Sino-Russian negotiations to commence within a fortnight. The arrival of M. Karakhan, the Soviet representative plenipotentiary from Moscow, will make possible at last the long-awaited negotiations between the Moscow and Peking governments.

Indications of what is to come are conflicting. From the record of M. Karakhan, it would appear that the old Russo-Chinese relations are at an end, and that the Soviets intend to turn over a new leaf in Russia's relations with China. In a note to China of September 27, 1920, he made the following astounding proposition: "The government of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic declares void of force all the treaties concluded with China by the former government (of Russia), renounces all seizure of Chinese territory and all Russian concessions in China, and restores to China, without compensation and forever, all that had been predatorily seized from her by the Tsar's government and the Russian bourgeoisie."

What the Soviets offered in 1920 was nothing less than the complete abrogation of all the rights and concessions in China which the old government had been building up for forty years, at the cost of an aggressive policy in the Far East which had led her into at least one costly war with Japan and nearly into another with Great Britain. The Soviets offered to renounce—1—all the Russian interests in the Chinese Eastern Railway, provided that it be put under purely Chinese control and administration: 2—all the coal, gold, and timber concessions which had been granted by China to the old government; 3—all further payments on the Boxer Indemnity, of which the old Russian government had taken care to get the lion's share: 4—the privilege of extra-territoriality, or freedom from Chinese law and courts for Russian citizens in China; 5—the cancellation of all old treaties which had been forced upon China by Russia; the slate to be wiped clean and Russo-Chinese relations written afresh.

Thus much were the Soviets willing at that time to give in exchange for the one chief boon, recognition. Had China recognised the Soviets at that time, it would have been upon those terms. China did not recognise them. Either through doubt as to the lasting power of the Soviets, or due to pressure brought to bear upon her by the representatives of the great powers in Peking, she held off. The term which the Soviets offered, having not been accepted, stayed binding upon no one. Whether M. Karakhan will adhere to these terms in the coming negotiations is doubtful in the extreme. It is certain, in fact, that he will not. The Soviets are considerably stronger to-day than they were two years ago, and the Peking government is considerably weaker. And as confidence in their own powers increases, the Soviets become more conservative about surrendering the fruits of imperialism.

It will be remembered that in her diplomacy Russia was the most aggressive of all the powers in China. The Russian government started the period of spheres of influence, with the building of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the delegation of northern Manchuria to Russia as her sphere of influence. Not content with that, her policy of aggression moved down south at a pace which was alarming to at least one first-class power, England, and relations were only improved when Russia promised to confine her economic encroachments upon China to the region north of the Great Wall. Russian troops remained in control of the northern portion of the Peking-Mukden Railway following the Boxer Uprising after the troops of other nations had been withdrawn, and Russia exacted next to the largest of the Boxer indemnities. Shut out from the Yangtze valley by England, she began working through the Belgians for the control of the Peking-Hankow line, and subsequently the Lunghai line was a Russian conception; the Belgian acquisition of control over the American concession for the Hankow-Canton line was doubtless inspired from the same source, and Russia's disguised policy of penetration through the north-and-south railway concessions and the east-and-west Lunghai line was stopped only by the war. The weakness of the Chinese republic was the opening for the Tzar's government to take over virtual control of Mongolia and Chinese Sinkiang against the vain protests of the Peking government in 1913. The traditions of Russian diplomacy in the Far East are drawn with a bold hand.

The contrasting professions of the Soviets as to the mildness of their non-imperialistic foreign policy have been frequent enough, and sincere enough, to convince many. The outcome of the coming negotiation, therefore, will go far toward solving the ancient question, "can a leopard change his spots." Two principal issues upon which the Soviets will stand firm, point toward the answer; they are the Mongolian issue and the Chinese Eastern Railway issue.

Mongolia was a part of the Manchu empire until the fall of the Manchu house in 1911. The Republican government, as the heir of the Manchus, claimed the allegiance of the Mongolian princes. In 1913, however, the Russian government established a protectorate over Mongolia; under strong protest, of course, from the Peking government. During the Russian civil war following the revolution, Urga, the capital of Mongolia, was held by the Whites, and the whole country suffered immensely under the regime of the notorious adventurer, Baron Ungern. The Chinese were unable to drive him out, but the Red Army succeeded in doing so, exterminated his forces, and established a Red protectorate over the Urga government and the Living Buddha, the head of the Mongols.

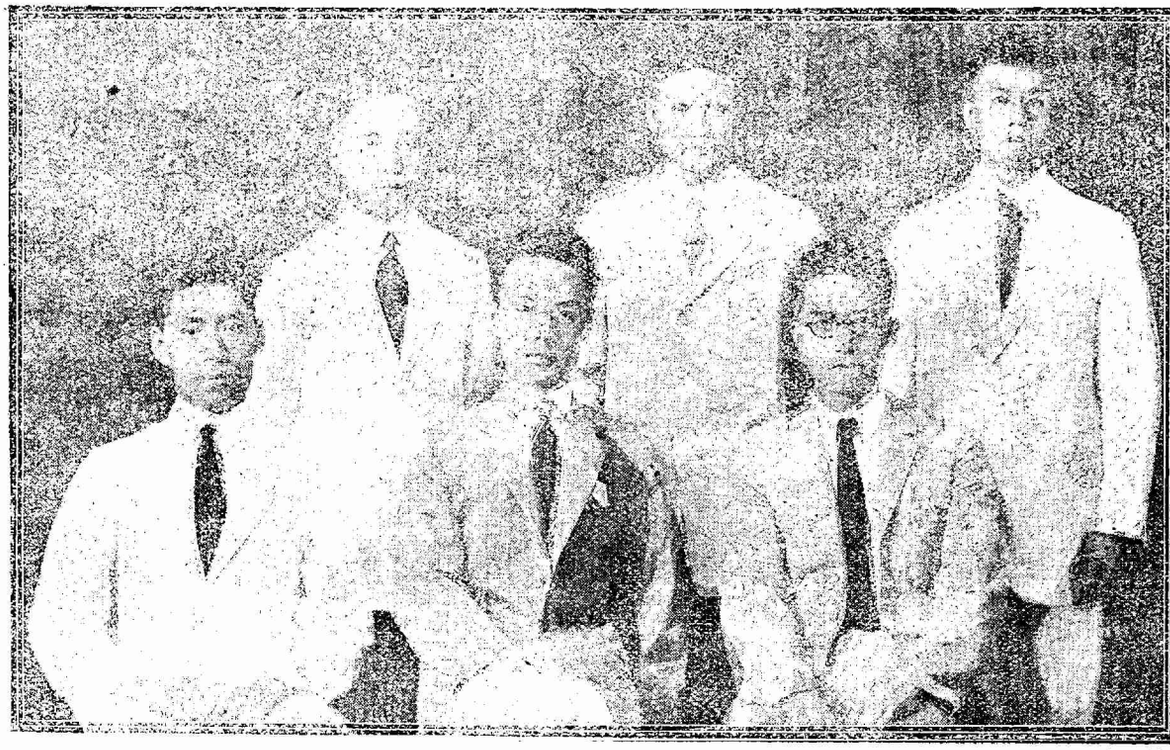
At the present time the Soviets are in control of Mongolia by virtue of the continuation of this protectorate. The government is nominally independent; but every branch of the administration has besides its nominal Mongolian head a Soviet advisor who is in reality the director of the department. According to the Chinese the Mongolians are anxious to get rid of the Russian oppressor, and are appealing to Peking for succour. The Reds have placed heavy taxes upon the province it is true; but probably the real reason for the appeal of the Mongolian prince is a desire to get back their actual independence, which they would have under nominal Chinese control. The Russians, however, see in their Mongolian adventure no tinge of militarism, and claim that they must control Urga in order to protect Chita from military attack a claim which is patently specious. The Chinese intend to stand firm, however, upon the evacuation of Mongolia as a *sine qua non* of good relations, or of recognition of the Soviets.

The second outstanding issue of the coming conference is the disposition of the Chinese Eastern Railway. A more complicated issue could hardly be imagined. The road was originally built by the Russian government through Manchuria, which is Chinese territory; the capital being furnished by the Russo-Asiatic Bank, which was a Russian government bank, but using chiefly French capital. According to the agreement under which the road was built, it was the property of the Russo-Asiatic bank, the control of which must remain Russian. With the collapse of the old Russian government, the bank was left without a government; so was the railroad. The head office of the bank was moved to Paris, and according to some reports, the majority of the stock became French. At the same time the Chinese government took over military control of the Chinese Eastern Railway, but the administrative control remained in the hands of the "White" Russians who have remained in control ever since the revolution. The flag of the Czar is not yet completely extinct; for it still flies in Harbin.

The Soviets are now claiming that as the *de facto* heir of the old government, they are entitled to the road. To this the French reply that the Rasso-Asiatic Bank is the rightful owner. The Soviets reply that the control of the bank has become French, and therefore by the original treaty, since it is not Russian, it cannot be the controller of the road. The French retort that the control of the bank is not French, but lies in the hands of certain Russians in China, who are, of course "White." The Soviets reply that according to the treaty the control of the bank must lie with the Russian government, that in fact the Soviets confiscated a majority of the stock when they closed the bank's headquarters in Petrograd, and that therefore *de jure* as well as *de facto* they are the rightful and final owners of the railway.

The silent party in the game is the Peking government; and it holds the trump card, for with the Chinese government lies the decision as to who will eventually get the road. There is, however, one more player in the game, the military war-lord of Manchuria, Chang Tso-lin, through whose territory the railway runs. He it is who recently, by force and against the protest of the local foreign consuls at Harbin, took over the administration of the Land Department of the Chinese Eastern Railway. It is most noticeable, and in fact notoriously evident, that M. Karakhan is not proceeding through Manchuria to Peking with remarkable celerity; but has stopped at Harbin, and then at Mukden, for a considerable while. Mukden is the headquarters of General Chang Tso-lin. Just what understandings are being reached is not certani;

CHINA'S INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER



In a recent Presidential Mandate, Hon. Chang Chien, Jr., was appointed the High Commissioner to Investigate Industrial Conditions in Europe, America and Japan. He will sail for Europe with his staff on September 14 on the *s. s. André Lebon.*

In the front row, from right to left are Mr. T. C. Hsi (Secretary), Hon. Chang Chien, Jr., and Dr. D. T. Chu, Back row: Mr. W. C. Chang, Mr. A. Y. Lee and Mr. C. F. Hsu.

(*By courtesy of the Shanghai Times.*)

but M. Karakhan seems quite aware that the decision of the Peking government, arrived at without the consent of General Chang Tso-lin, is not worth much in the territory over which the general is master.

The revenues of the Chinese Eastern Railway are worth striving for; and the Soviets, hard pressed as they are for money, hope to turn a tidy penny if they get hold of the road. But this is not their principal object; that is at once strategic and political. The Chinese Eastern Railway is an integral part of the trans-Siberian route; and as long as it remains in the hands of political enemies of the Soviets, it will be a constant source of friction and a constant menace to the Soviets. They want control of the railway from Russia clear through to Vladivostok, as the old government had, and at the same time the scalps of this last little band of 'whites' who have managed to hold on to the graft to the end. What the Soviets will do to the present administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway if they once get hold of it is not difficult to predict. There will be a cutting of heads such as the imagination of Andrew Jackson and all the Democratic and Republican heirs of the spoils system after him never attained to.

The Soviet argument in connection with the Chinese Eastern Railway is one which may come home to roost. The Soviets claim the railway as the heirs of the old government, and by simple virtue of their being the continuation of the Russian government; the presumption being that a new government, no matter how established, is the heir to the property of the old government abroad as well as at home. But this argument has startling corollaries If the Soviet government is heir to the *property* of the old government abroad, it is heir to the *debts* of the old government abroad. The answer of the Soviets to this is that the Chinese Eastern Railway was a constructive and a commercial proposition into which the Russian government put its money, whereas the debts which it incurred were incurred for purposes of reaction, which were political, and therefore the political revolution cancelled them and made them null and void.

The third issue to be taken up, and the foremost in the mind of the Soviet government, is that of recognition.

A recent rebuff from the Japanese has somewhat taken down the pride of the Russians in the Far East. Joffe, the plenipotentiary from Moscow, has just reached home after having been banquetted and heralded in Japan—and denied recognition. Facetious persons in Peking have remarked that it is the Peking government which ought to be asking for recognition from the Soviets and not the Soviets from the Peking government; for the government here is not recognized over a goodly part of China itself, is as bankrupt as the Soviets ever were, and has not a tithe of the authority in its own country that the Soviet government has in Russia. But such is the irony of the situation; and the Chinese, with one eye on the foreign powers and one eye on possible concessions from the Russians, will deliberate long before they decide to recognise.

If the Soviets obtain recognition, there remains the question of extra-territoriality; and whether the Soviets intend to push this point is a matter for pure conjecture. Their proffered concessions to date have included the relinquishment of all claims to the extra-territoriality rights of the old government. But judging by their change of front on the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and their inability to see anything imperialistic in their occupation of Mongolia, it is a matter of conjecture at least, whether they will stick to their promise not to ask for extra-territoriality.

One point still further must be brought up in the conference; the solution of commerical relations between Manchuria, and the status of Chinese merchants in Chita and Russian merchants in Harbin. Both at present are subjects of reprisal; and trade on the tributary rivers to the Amur is constantly being disturbed by border skirmishes and illegal actions on the part of officials on both sides, principally Soviet officials. The solution of these problems will be comparatively the least difficult of all.

The three main issues, recognition, the Chinese Eastern Railway, and Mongolia will balance each other off; concessions made by Russia in respect to Mongolia, will, naturally, result in concessions made by China in respect to the Chinese Eastern Railway; while concessions made on the score of extraterritoriality by the Russians will balance off concessions made by the Chinese in the matter of recognition.

Peking, September 1, 1923.

Why America Refuses to Recognize Russia

During July, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor wrote a letter to Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States, asking him for an expression of his views regarding the American position toward Russia. To this letter Secretary Hughes replied in detail on July 22 giving the reasons for America's continued non-recognition of Soviet Russia. Secretary Hughes' letter is reproduced herewith in full owing to the present move of Russia to open negotiations with China with the view of eventual recognition.

"The seizure of control by a minority in Russia came as a grievous disappointment to American democratic thought, which had enthusiastically acclaimed the end of the despotism of the Czars and the entrance of free Russia into the family of democratic nations. Subsequently events were even more disturbing. The right of free speech and other civil liberties were denied. Even the advocacy of those rights which are usually considered to constitute the foundation of freedom was declared to be counter-revolutionary and punishable by death. Every form of political opposition was ruthlessly exterminated.

There followed the deliberate destruction of the economic life of the country. Attacks were made not only upon property in its so-called capitalistic form, but recourse was had also to the requisitioning of labor. All voluntary organizations of workers were brought to an end. To unionize or strike was followed by the severest penalties. When labor retaliated by passive resistance, workmen were impressed into a huge labor body. The practical effect of this program was to plunge Russia once more into medievalism. Politically there was a ruthless despotism, and economically the situation was equally disastrous.

No Bill of Rights in the Constitution

It is true that,under the pressure of the calamitous consequences, the governing group in Russia has yielded certain concessions. The so-called new economic policy presented a partial return to economic freedom. The termination of forcible requisitions of grains has induced the peasantry to endeavor to build up production once more, and favorable weather conditions have combined to increase the agricultural output.

How far the reported exports of Russian grain are justified by the general economy of the country is at least an open question. Manufacturing industry has to a great extent disappeared. The suffrage, so far as it may be exercised, continues to be limited to certain classes, and even among them the votes of some categories count more than the votes of others. A new constitution has just now been promulgated, providing in effect for the continuance of the regime of the 1917 coup d'etat under a new title. The constitution, it is understood, contains no bill of rights, and the civil liberties of the people remain insecure. There is no press except the press controlled by the regime, and the censorship is far-reaching and stringent. Labor is understood to be still at the mercy of the State. While membership in official unions is no longer obligatory, workmen may not organize or participate in voluntary unions.

American Friendship for Russia

The fundamentals of the Russian situation are pretty generally understood in the United States and have made a profound impression upon the thought of our people. We are constantly made aware of this in the Department of State by the various ways in which public opinion makes itself felt in the seat of Government. We learn of the hope of America that Russia should have the opportunity of free political expression and that she should be enabled to restore her economic life and regain prosperity and once more to take her place among the nations on the basis of mutual helpfulness and respect.

There can be no question of the sincere friendliness of the American people toward the Russian people. And there is for this very reason a strong desire that nothing should be done to place the seal of approval on the tyrannical measures that have been adopted in Russia or to take any action which might retard the gradual reassertion of the Russian people of their right to live in freedom.

To the Department of State, charged with the conduct of our foreign relations, in accordance with its accepted principles of international intercourse, the problem presents itself necessarily in somewhat less general terms. We are not concerned with the question of the legitimacy of a Government as judged by former European standards. We recognize the right of revolution, and we do not attempt to determine the internal concerns of other State. The following words of Thomas Jefferson, in 1793, express a fundamental principle:

"We surely cannot deny to any nation that right whereon our own Government is founded—that every nation may govern itself according to whatever form it pleases, and change these forms at its own will; and that it may transact its business with foreign nations through whatever organ it thinks proper, whether King, convention, assembly, committee, President or anything else it may choose. The will of the nation is the only thing essential to be regarded."

It was undoubtedly this principle which was invoked by the representative of the Department of State in the statement which you quote as having been made in February, 1921, before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on the consideration of House Resolution 635, Sixty-sixth Congress, third session. It must be borne in mind, however, that while this Government has laid stress upon the value of expressed popular approval in determining whether a new Government should be recognized, it has never insisted that the will of the people of a foreign State may not be manifested by long-continued acquiescence in a regime actually functioning as a Government.

When there is a question as to the will of the nation it has generally been regarded as a wise precaution to give sufficient time to enable a new regime to prove its stability and the apparent acquiescence to the people in the exercise of the authority it has assumed. The application of these familiar principles in dealing with foreign States, is not in derogation of the democratic ideals cherished by our people and constitutes no justification of tyranny in any form, but proceeds upon a consideration of the importance of international intercourse and upon the established American principle of non-intervention in the internal concerns of other peoples.

Soviet's Repudiation of Obligations

But while a foreign regime may have securely established itself through the exercise of control and the submission of the people to or their acquiescence in its exercise of authority, there still remain other questions to be considered. Recognition is an invitation to intercourse. It is accompanied on the part of the new Government by the clearly implied or express promise to fulfill the obligations of intercourse.

These obligations include, among other things, the protection of the persons and property of the citizens of one country lawfully pursuing their business in the territory of the other and abstention from hostile propaganda by one country in the territory of the other. In the case of the existing regime in Russia there has not only been the tyrannical procedure to which you refer and which has caused the question of the submission or acquiescence of the Russian people to remain an open one, but also a repudiation of the obligations inherent in international intercourse and a defiance of the principles upon which alone it can be conducted.

The persons of our citizens in Russia are for the moment free from harm. No assurance exists, however, against a repetition of the arbitrary detentions which some of them have suffered in the past. The situation with respect to property is even more palpable. The obligations of Russia to the tax payers of the United States remain repudiated.

The many American citizens who have suffered directly or indirectly by the confiscation of American property in Russia, remain without the prospect of indemnification. We have had recent evidence, moreover, that the policy of confiscation is by no means at an end. The effective jurisdiction of Moscow was recently extended to Vladivostok, and soon thereafter Moscow directed the carrying out in that city of confiscatory measures such as we saw in Western Russia during 1917 and 1918.

World Revolution Still Soviet's Aim

What is most serious is that there is conclusive evidence that those in control at Moscow have not given up their original purpose of destroying existing Governments wherever they can do so throughout the world. Their efforts in this direction have recently been lessened in intensity only by the reduction of cash resources at their disposal.

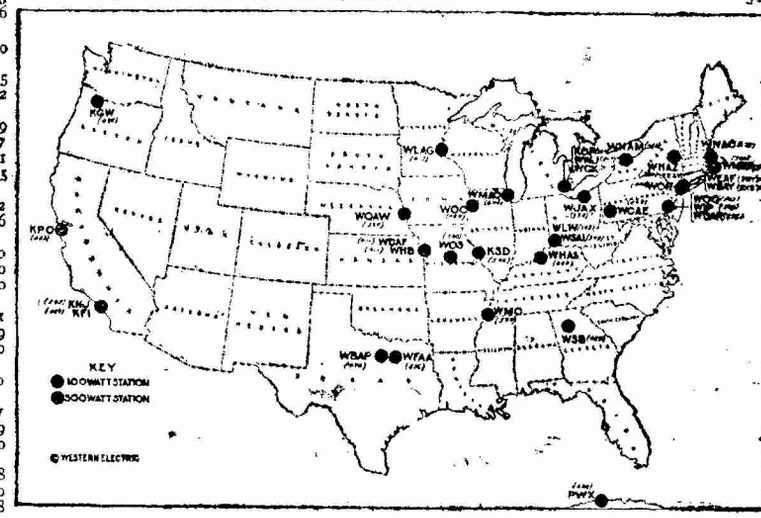
You are well aware from the experiences of the American Federation of Labor of this aspect of the situation, which must be kept constantly in view. I had occasion to refer to it last March in addressing the Women's Committee for the Recognition of Russia. It is worth while to repeat the quotations which I then gave from utterances of the leaders of the Bolshevik Government on the subject of world revolution, as the authenticity of these has not been denied by their authors.

Last November Zinoviet said: "The eternal in the Russian revolution is the fact it is the beginning of the world revolution." Lenin, before the last Congress of the Third International, last Fall, said that "the revolutionists of all countries must learn the origin, the planning, the method and the substance of revolutionary work. Then, I am convinced," he said, "the outlook of the world revolution will not be good, but excellent." And Trotsky, addressing the Fifth Congress of the Russian Communist Youths at Moscow last

Radio Broadcasting Stations in the United States

Many of these stations are "logged" by distant listeners in various parts of America and even abroad every night. All are equipped with 500-watt Western Electric transmitters, except WHAM and WNAC, which deliver 100 watts. Station WMAF has both 500 watt and 100 watt transmitters.

Call Signal	Station Name	Wave Length
KFI	Examiner—Earl C. Anthony, Los Angeles, Calif.	469
KGW	Oregonian Publishing Co., Portland, Ore.	492
KHJ	Times Mirror, Los Angeles, Calif.	395
KOP	Police Department, Detroit, Mich.	360
KPO	Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Calif.	423
KSD	Post Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo.	546
PWX	Cuban Telephone Co., Havana, Cuba.	400
WBAP	Star Telegram, Fort Worth, Texas	475
WBAY-2XB	Western Electric Co., Inc., New York City.	492
WCAE	Kaufman & Baer Co., & Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, Pa.	469
WCX	Free Press, Detroit, Mich.	517
WDAF	Star, Kansas City, Mo.	411
WDAR	Lit Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.	395
WEAF-2XY	American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York City	492
WFAA	News, Dallas, Texas	476
WHAM	Eastman School of Music & Democrat & Chronicle, Rochester, N. Y.	360
WHAS	Courier Journal, Louisville, Ky.	400
WHAZ-2XAY	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.	380
WHB	Sweeney Automobile School, Kansas City, Mo.	411
WIP	Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.	509
WJAX	Union Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio	390
WKAQ	Radio Corporation of Porto Rico, San Juan, Porto Rico	360
WLAG	Cutting & Washington Radio Corp., Minneapolis, Minn.	417
WLW	Crosley Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	309
WMAF-1XV	Round Hills Radio Corp., So. Dartmouth, Mass.	360
WMAQ	The Fair Corp., & Chicago Daily News, Chicago, Ill.	448
WMC	Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.	500
WNAC	Shepard Stores, Boston, Mass.	278
WOAW	Sovereign Camp, Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb.	360
WOC	Palmer School of Chiropractic, Davenport, Iowa	484
WOO	John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Pa.	509
WOR	L. Bamberger & Co., Newark, N. J.	405
WOS	Missouri State Marketing Bureau, Jefferson City, Mo.	360
WSAI	U. S. Playing Card Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	309
WSB	Journal, Atlanta, Ga.	429
WWJ	News, Detroit, Mich.	517



October—not two years ago, but last October—said this: "That means, comrades, that revolution is coming in Europe as well as in America, systematically, step by step, stubbornly and with gnashing of teeth in both camps. It will be long protracted, cruel and sanguinary."

The only suggestion that I have seen in answer to this portrayal of a fixed policy is that these statements express the views of the individuals in control of the Moscow regime rather than of the regime itself. We are unable, however, to find any reason for separating the regime and its purpose from those who animate it and control it and direct it so as to further their aims.

"Spirit of Destruction" Unchanged

While this spirit of destruction at home and abroad remains unaltered the question of recognition by our Government of the authorities at Moscow cannot be determined by mere economic considerations or by the establishment in some degree of a more prosperous condition, which, of course, we should be glad to note, or simply by a consideration of the probable stability of the regime in question. There can be no intercourse among nations any more than among individuals except upon a general assumption of good faith.

We would welcome convincing evidence of a desire of the Russian authorities to observe the fundamental conditions of international intercourse and the abandonment by them of the persistent attempts to subvert the institutions of democracy as maintained in this country and in others.

It may confidently be added that respect by the Moscow regime for the liberties of other peoples will most likely be accompanied by appropriate respect for the essential rights and liberties of the Russian people themselves. The sentiment of our people is not deemed to be favorable to the acceptance into political fellowship of this regime so long as it denies the essential bases of intercourse and cherishes, as an ultimate and definite aim, the destruction of the free institutions which we have laboriously built up, containing as they do, the necessary assurances of the freedom of labor upon which our prosperity most depend.

Chinese to Hold Memorial Service for Late President Harding, September 9

Over 30 Chinese Charitable Societies in Shanghai have arranged to hold a memorial service for the late President Harding on Sunday the 9th of September. The Protestant and Catholic Churches will join in this service.

Arrangements are now in progress to make the occasion a memorable one. Special buttons with a photograph of the late President are being struck; and the addresses given by representative men at the meeting, together with a eulogy of the late President Harding, will be embodied in book form, in both Chinese and English, and form an interesting record of this service, possibly the first of its kind ever attempted by the Chinese people here.

It is intended that this memorial service shall not only do honor to the memory of the late President Harding, but shall seek to keep before the public the work for a world peace inaugurated at the Washington Conference, and the many charitable works in which America has been a large participant under President Harding's leadership.

The Chairman of the Memorial Service will be Mr. Chu Pao-san, and it is expected that American consular officials as well as representatives from the American Chamber of Commerce and American Association, will be present.

Farmers about to Reap Harvest on Yellow River Reclamation Site

Reports from the district of the Yellow River which was flooded a couple of years ago and recently reclaimed by the engineering feat of Paul P. Whitham of the Asia Development Co., who repaired the river dikes, are to the effect that large numbers of farmers have been occupying the land since the middle of May and are about to harvest a good crop of kaoliang, which already stands waist high. The floods left heavy deposits of silt which makes the reclaimed area extremely fertile, so the farmers of the region seem to be assured of a prosperous future.

Siberia's Mineral Wealth

BY JOHN A. COOK

THE Far Eastern Department of the Soviet of State Economy has just finished its labors in connection with the mining possibilities of the undeveloped wealth of Siberia and the results are interesting as they acquaint one with the future economic resources of the country and the prospects for foreign capital cooperating either with the Soviet government in the exploitation of these resources or working independently on the basis of concessionnaires. According to the reports of the Siberian Mining Department fully 83.58% of the entire territory of Siberia has not been prospected, only 3.29% has been surveyed and entered on the map while some 13.13% of the territory has been roughly gauged by means of the compass and skilled surveyors. Notwithstanding this abnormal state of affairs it can be said that the mining resources that have been discovered in the Far East are colossal and their reserves are incalculable. The most important of all mining propositions in Siberia is undoubtedly placer gold and gold bearing quartz. During the entire existence of gold mining in the Far East the amount of gold that has been extracted from the territory is not more than 900 tons.

Coal is widely distributed throughout the territory of the Far East and is of the most varied qualities. The Baikal and Trans-Baikal Provinces possess only brown coal (lignite) of which the reserves are estimated roughly at nine million tons. The Amur Province possesses both lignite, bituminous and anthacite coals. The estimated reserves of the former is placed at four million tons and their deposits are recognized as excellent. The reserves of bituminous and anthracite deposits comparatively are not so great, namely about five million tons.

The Pri-Amur government possesses chiefly lignite in a comparatively small quantity, while the Pri-Maritime Province, on the contrary, is exceedingly prolific in rich coal deposits and the reserves of bituminous and anthracite deposits are estimated as exceeding seven million tons and the lignite deposits are estimated as over five million tons of reserves. The island of Saghalien with its excellent coal deposits possesses particular importance as the deposits there are estimated to possess reserves amounting to no less than two thousand million tons.

The existence of oil in the island of Saghalien in workable quantities has been established and, in addition, there are every indications of the existence of oil on Kamchatka.

Iron ore is very widely distributed over the territory of the Far East and the Baikal and Trans-Baikal Provinces in particular are exceedingly rich in these deposits which possess a very high percentage of F. E. The deposits found in the Pri-Amur, Amur and Pri-Maritime Provinces are of lesser value and the deposits not so reliable and not so high in F. E. The following table will convey an approximate idea of the reserves of iron ores contained in the Far East in million tons.:—

Name of deposit.	Brown iron ore.	Magnetic iron ore.	Hemitite	Sandy iron ore.	Total
Balyagin	—	60	—	—	60
Malo-Heengan	—	—	150	—	150
Nikolaevsk	50	—	—	—	150
Olga		113	—	—	113
Sudzuheen	7	5	—	—	12
Sergiev	6.5	3.6	—	—	10.1
Poset	—	—	—	70	70
	63.5	181.6	150	70	565.1

The estimated amount of pig iron contained in these reserves is placed at 145 million tons.

The Trans-Baikal and Baikal Provinces are particularly rich in silver-lead ore deposits. Altogether there are already over 400 known deposits of this ore in the south-eastern part of the Province of Trans-Baikal and they are known to be exceedingly rich. The chief deposits of this silver-lead ore in the Pri-Maritime Province are concentrated in the Olga district, the most important of which is known under the name of Tethuhei having an estimated reserve of two million tons of ore.

Wolfram ore deposits are to be found in the Trans-Baikal government and is the only place within all the Unions of Soviet Russia where wolframite deposits are to be met with in workable quantities. These deposits, if worked under modern up-to-date methods, could easily supply the full requirements of Russia at her pre-war rate of consumption which was approximately 500 tons of wolfram concentrates per year.

Prior to the Great War, fully 40% of the total quantity of gold produced in Russia came from the Far East as can be seen from the following table take from the official records of the State and private laboratories:—

	All Russia		*Far East*		*Percent of total production*
	Poods	lbs.	Poods	lbs.	
1912	2916	20	1334	30	45%
1913	3215	20	1317	10	41%

The Russian civil war completely ruined the gold mining industry of the Far East. The recent Far Eastern Republic and now the Soviet government have had to reorganize the gold mining industry completely. The registered amount of gold produced in 1922 was 149 poods, 39 lbs., 53 zolotniks or 11.4% of the pre-war production of that metal (1913). If a comparison be made of the amount of gold produced in the Far East with that obtained in Russia the following is obtained:—

	Produced in All Russia			*Produced in the Far East*			*% produced in Far East & Ural*
1922	Poods.	Lbs.	Zolotniks.	Poods	Lbs.	Solatniks.	
	278	8	79	149	39	53	53.5

The estimates for the production of gold for the present year provide for some 290 poods which is 22.5 percent of the pre-war production. The existing conditions of work throughout the country hold out every promise for the fulfillment of the estimates.

The coal mining industry of the Far East during its existence has served principally the railroads, the Russian fleet and to a lesser degree the requirements of factories and works and also towns. The coal mining industry suffered less from the ravages of the civil war than did any other form of mining industry. The following table shows the production of all the coal mining undertakings in the Far East for the years

1916	82,181,000	Poods.
1917	80,095,000	,,
1918	56,448,000	,,
1919	59,696,000	,,
1920	54,441,000	,,
1921	47,462,000	,,
1922	57,345,000	,,

The iron ore industry of the Far East is limited to the exploitation of only the Balyagin deposits which have been worked since 1789 during which term 145,161 of ore were extracted.

The silver-lead industry of the south-eastern portion of Trans-Baikal was formerly worked by His Imperial Majesty's Cabinet, but was closed down in the ninties owing to the Cabinet Engineers being unable to properly run the plan technically. During the entire term of exploitation of these deposits 645,000 tons of ore were extracted from which 161 tons of silver and over 100 tons of lead were smelted. The "Tetuhei" deposits in the Pri-Maritime Province were the only ones that were being exploited in the Far East and it was closed down as the result of the civil war. The amount of ore extracted from this mine for the period covering 1908 to 1918 was 10,484 tons of galena ore carrying roughly 45% of zinc and 26,210 tons of sulphur lead silver ore carrying from 6 to 8% lead, from 13 to 15% zinc and 0.01 % silver. The wolfram industry was commenced here in the Far East only since 1915 prior to which time Russia obtained all her requirements of wolfram from abroad amounting roughly to 500 tons of concentrates a year. Since the opening up of the wolfram industry in the Far East no fewer than six State and four private enterprises were in operation, and their productions are as follows:—

From 1915 to 1918 inclusive 128 tons of wolfrom concentrates by State undertakings and six tons of concentrates by private undertakings for the same period. These undertakings were closed down owing to the civil war. The basis for further development of the gold mining industry in the Far East is undoubtedly: 1) search for new virgin gold deposits in the famous gold producing districts of Udsk, Ohotsk, Kamchatka, Chuhotsk, the basin of the river Depp, on the left tributary of the river Burey between the river Amur and the Amgun, and on the Ussuri slopes of the Sihotei-Alin mountain range, 2) exploitation of the existing gold deposits by means of granting concessions, 3) encourage the Russian workingmen's artel system at present engaged in the work of gold mining, 4) invite foreign private capital to work conjointly with the government in exploiting the gold fields.

With regard to the coal mining industry, it may be divided into two categories, namely, coal possessing a local significance and that having a specific value for the entire coast line of the Pacific Ocean. The coal deposits of the Pri-Baikal, Trans-Baikal, Amur, Pri-Maritime and Pri-Amur Provinces, except Saghalien, come under the first category and the development of these deposits can progress preferrably in conjunction with the growth of home demands and markets. The coal of the Suchan coal mines in the Pri-Maritime Province in particular can play no small role in the matter of furnishing ocean going steamers with fuel. Only certain of the coal referred to above can be exported

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to Manchuria. The lignite coals referred to are high in tar and this factor opens up very great future possibilities in the matter of bye-products. The Saghalien coal belongs to the second category. This coal both in regard to its enormous deposits and superior and varied qualities is destined to play a very inportant role in the future. Owing to the comparatively poor quality coal to be had on the American coast line of the Pacific and the insufficiency of reserves of Japanese coal (their life is estimated roughly from 20 to 25 years) and lastly taking into consideration the fact that China possesses a preponderance of anthracite and semi-anthracite coals and is comparatively poor in coking coal, the coal deposits of the Far East of Siberia must and will acquire serious commercial importance.

The most serious defect in the Far East with respect to the development of Russia's iron ore industry is the circumstance that the best deposits are situated in the Trans-Baikalian provinces where there is no coking coal and where the coking coal is plentiful, namely in the Pri-Maritime Province, and Saghalien, there are no very rich or considerable iron ore deposits. In view of this drawback it is scarcely possible that the iron industry of the Far East will develop very rapidly in the near future. The question of the development of the silver-lead deposits however is different, as the well-known deposits at Tetuhei in the Pri-Maritime Province which worked with such great success prior to the outbreak of the World War and which possess such enormously rich deposits only require fresh capital and a proper government guarantee to capitalists in order to place them as one of the best mines in the world.

When it is considered that the wolfram deposits of the Far East are the only ones within the territory of Russia's Federative Republics, the importance of these deposits becomes evident. The pre-war comsumption of wolfram in Russia was roughly 500 tons of concentrates yearly, so that there is a great future for the development of this industry.

The conditions under which foreign capital can operate in Siberia in mining enterprises according to the existing laws of Soviet Russian government may be divided into two categories. Foreign capital can operate conjointly with the government on the basis of fifty-fifty, that is to say, the government participates in the undertaking to the extent of 50% of the amount of shares issued, while foreign capital provides the other half. This system is being pursued by the Soviet government at present and it has been in operation now for some time past in connection with all the exceedingly large economic undertakings such as the syndicates and trusts established for the exploitation of timber, oil, etc , etc. Undertakings of this nature are treated on the same lines as State enterprises that have been converted into economic institutions. According to the nature of the particular industry, the government although its possesses half the share capital nevertheless permits foreign capitalists to appoint their own President of the Board of Directors, etc. which latter is for the most part composed of an equal number from both sides. So far, there have been no gold fields granted to foreign capital under the above described conditions, but the government is prepared to entertain proposals and conduct negotiations in connection with this scheme. In cases where the government does not possess the requisite amount of cash to take up the shares, their value is made good by the government in the form of special advantages for conducting mining work on the gold fields, also exemption from taxation, partial or whole, and a certain amount of ready cash. Foreign capital may operate in the mining industry here in Siberia (or Russia) independently on the basis of a concession, in which case the concessionnaire concludes a contract with the government for a stipulated term of years, generally 24 and for specific conditions of exploitation, etc. In both of the above described forms of employment of foreign capital, ample time is granted in every case to prospect the gold fields offered, after which working conditions, based on the results of the prospecting programme, are framed and passed. These include the number of dredges to be engaged in the work of gold mining, the gross amount of gold to be produced per year, etc. etc. A royalty of 3% on the gross output of gold from mines that have been recently discovered is levied provided the work of extraction be performed by mechanical methods. A royalty of 5% is enacted on the gross production of gold extracted by dredges on gold fields that are already known or have been previously operated and a royalty of from 5 to 8% is imposed on the gross production of gold from all mines where the work of extraction is performed by hand methods, known here as "Staratelskaya", or tribute work. All gold that is treated by means of amalgamation, cyanide or similar other chemical process pays 3% royalty to the government.

Chita, Siberia. August 16, 1923.

China's Next Revolution

BY CHARLES DAILEY

OF course, no one knows exactly just when the new revolution in China will occur, but everybody is convinced that the so-called republic will not be on the way to reunification until after it has been fought. Nor does any one seem to know just where it will have its origin, although there are many signs that it is in the making. Even more obscure is the leadership. There are many possibilities, but there are factors which seem to eliminate all of them—that is until after the start has been made, when there will be half a dozen or more who will be found lining up their following with the faction that makes the first move to rid the Peking government of the Tientsin clique of the Chihli party, which seems to have fastened its leeches to what remains of the revenues flowing in the direction of the capital. The situation cannot last long; some man or some group must of necessity challenge the crowd in control.

Some think Marshal Tuan Chi-Jui, a former Premier and the man who went down in the wreck of the Anfu club, will be the man. There are others who believe that Li Yuan-Hung, who was bayonetted out of Peking in June, will try to come back. Still others pin their faith to Sun Yat-Sen or to Chang Tso-Lin. The chances are that it will be none of them, although they will line up quickly enough and possibly make complete the defeat of the Chihli party. Whether they will be able to organize their victory is quite another matter. It is time enough to think of that when the victory is won.

Marshal Tuan is quite outspoken, as indeed are all the others who have their clubs polished up for the fray. But he can hardly start anything because of the lack of a party behind him and also because of the lack of a strong money chest. Marshal Tuan suffers no delusions whatsoever. The old Pei-Yang chief and lieutenant of Yuan Shih-Kai told Rodney Gilbert (Correspondent for *North China Daily News*) he thought the explosion would come from within the Chihli party. He eliminated Wu Pei-Fu as a scholar totally lacking the ability to shape a policy, although it is an open secret that Wu Pei-Fu is disgusted with the Tientsin clique. Tuan likened the situation to a boil, which cannot be opened until it comes to a head, but he said that the season for eruption, cure and recovery is in the immediate future.

"I am confident that the end is in sight," he is quoted as having said. "I am so confident that I can predict that the big explosions which will mark a change in every province are actually within sight."

There has been talk that Li Yuan-Hung would assume the leadership by returning to Peking and re-occupying the Presidential palace, but this is out of the question. General Li is without an army, and, except he is in a position to exert force to hold him in office, he would again be driven from Peking by the troops of Feng Yu-Hsiang, Wang Hwei-Ching and others who dance when Tsao Kun cracks the whip. General Li does not see in all China any one strong enough to subdue the others. He asserts that his resignation is "as dead as the Twenty-one Demands", having been extorted under duress and since withdrawn, and that he is still the President.

As for Sun Yat-Sen, he has no chance at all. He has made a complete failure in his recent campaign and now has been compelled to surrender control of Canton to the unreliable, for-sale-at-a-price troops from Yunnan, who to obtain funds for their upkeep have turned model Canton into a brothel, licensing opium dens, gambling halls and other vicious resorts. Dr. Sun is urging a revolution and even has chosen a flag for it, but he has no stomach for starting one, and being of an uncompromising nature is not likely to throw his lot in with any of the others unless he is pledged the Presidency, which the people of China as a whole would repudiate. Sun Yat-Sen is not a man on whom the people of China can unite. His record of defeats in the last ten years disqualifies him. If he would take a minor post it would be different, but he is a *prima donna* and insists upon the spotlight.

Chang Tso-Lin is also eliminated as a leader of the new revolution, and for several reasons. The chief one is that the people would not unite under him, albeit he is the strongest natural leader China could have in this critical period of its career. He would be a dictator. That is exactly what China needs and precisely what the Chinese will not accept. The leader has not yet appeared; but he must do so soon. Matters cannot continue long in Peking as they now are. Tuan Chi-Jui is probably right; the explosion is likely to come from within.

There seemed a possibility a few weeks ago that the position of the Chihli party might be attacked from without in the person of Lu Yung-Hsiang, Tuchun of Chekiang, but that danger seems to have abated somewhat lately; at least

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the Foreign Office has informed the Diplomatic Corps to that effect in response to an inquiry. General Lu is an ancient enemy of General Chi Hsieh-Yuan, Tuchun of Kiangsu, whose province has for many miles a common frontier with Chekiang. Chi is a dyed-in-the wool adherent of the Chihli party and without him the party would be exposed to serious weakness. When General Lu invited President Li and the Parliament to come to Hangchow and set up a government there the Chihli party got busy, with the result that within the last week the military movements have been completed and General Lu appears to be isolated. It was this maneuvre that caused the recent fighting in Fukien, where troops favorable to the Chihli party have been able to place themselves in a position to threaten the southern frontier of Chekiang should General Lu attempt to challenge the Peking government by an attack on Kiangsu.

The danger in this direction is not entirely over, but it has been greatly minimized. An additional division of Chihli troops was sent to Anhwei province to put a threatening force on the north frontier of Chekiang, while General Chi threw a large force on his frontier, being enabled to do so when General Wang Chen-Ping was intrusted with the protection of the Tientsin-Pukow railway thus releasing some of Chi's troops. There was also a defensive alliance formed among the Tuchuns of Anhwei, Kiangsu, Fukien and Kiangsi provinces, while Shantung agreed to assist General Chi materially. This accounts for the heavy recruiting in that province, and the obedience of Tuchun Tien to the party whip explains why the Peking government is letting the Powers know that their demand for Tien's dismissal as the official responsible for the Lincheng outrage cannot be complied with. Also the Navy under Admiral Tu Shih-Kuei has been put in readiness to restrain any ambition upon the part of General Lu to challenge the Chihli party through the medium of Kiangsu.

For the moment this situation may be laid aside, although there are signs of moves on the chessboard to counter those of the Chihli party. In this connection one need but to turn to Hupeh, where the Tuchun, Hsiao Yao-Nan, had been obligated to send certain troops to the assistance of the Kiangsu Tuchun. Those mysterious elements which work in China have caused three bandit outbreaks in different parts of Hupeh and have made it inexpedient for General Hsiao to detach the troops he had hoped to send to Kiangsu. The recent revolt in Hunan and the setting up of a government opposed to that at Changsha may have also a connection with the countering moves of the enemies of the Chihli party.

Meantime the Chihli militarists sleep on their arms. They fear attack from without or a revolt within and scarcely know which way to move. The stage is all set to put Tsao Kun into the Presidency, but even this is beset with difficulties. Tsao Kun, if he were a strong man, would have taken over the Presidency without the vote of Parliament, but in the name of the people and until such time as the Parliament was able to elect a President. His rough-riding brother, Tsao Jui, and the others of the corrupt Tientsin clique are all for doing this, but the Boss of Paotingfu refuses to consent, insisting upon election by the Parliament first. In this he listens to the counsels of Wu Pei-Fu, who otherwise refuses to take any part in the proceedings and also refrains from condemning and repudiating them. Wu's opportunity passed when he maintained silence at the appointment of Chang Hu as Minister of Finance. He thoroughly condemns Chang Hu, but possibly feels that he will utterly fail in his task, since thus far he has been unable to bring any money into the empty coffers of Peking and may be compelled to retire in favor of Pan Fu, in which event Wu Pei-Fu is almost certain to be heard from.

At the dictation of the Chihli clique September 8 has been set as the day for the assembling of Parliament for the preliminary election of a President and with the formal vote September 13. There is of course but one candidate, Tsao Kun. The only difficulty is that of obtaining a quorum, for a majority of the members still remain away from Peking. Although money, both for votes and for salary and travel allowances, has been lavishly offered the number of votes necessary to the election of a President is not in sight. At this distance from the date of election it would seem that the only way to elect Tsao Kun September 13 would be to ignore the presence of a legal quorum and declare him elected by the vote of those assembled. To do this might cause the leader of the revolt looked for so long to put in an appearance and to challenge the election. It is possible that it might precipitate the revolution. Once started, it is certain that all the elements opposed to the Chihli party would unite for the moment against it and hostilities might start on three frontiers. It may be also that nothing will happen until the incompetent government in Peking gets further into the mire, and it is sinking at the rate of three or four million dollars a month.

Peking is ever full of rumors and few of them are ever more than rumors or exaggerated tea-house gossip. Most of them may be dismissed as utterly unworthy of consideration. If a real leader were in sight there would be some evidence of military support behind him. There is none such, and only by a coalition could a revolution be brought about. One of the prize tea-house stories is that Li Yuan-Hung is to come back to Peking, on October 10, the this anniversary of the republic. The only weak thing about this is that General Li has no troops behind him. The talk that Sun Yat-Sen would head a combined army to put Li back in office emanates from those who do not know Sun. Whenever he gets troops enough to control Peking he will assume the Presidency himself.

The rump of a Cabinet seems to have convinced itself that its tenure as the "governing Cabinet" expires September 13, three months after the enforced departure of President Li. But if the Tientsin clique fails to ram through Tsao Kun as President on that day it is more than likely that the present Cabinet will remain on the job, with Kao Ling-Wei, Minister of the Interior, taking over the Premiership and carrying on with a four or five-man Cabinet. There is only a remote possibility that the revolt will be carried on outside Peking. It is only another tea-house tale that Li Yuan-Hung will help finance the proposed Shanghai government to the tune of $1,500,000 and will go there and rally Parliament to his aid. The story adds that Chang Tsao-Tseng, who is regarded by many as still the legal Premier, will go there also and as Minister of War will attempt to summon troops to the defense of the President and the Shanghai Parliament. But Li Yuan-Hung has been dragged from under a bed twice to assume the Presidency and possibly cannot be lured again. That Shanghai Parliament group is a good deal like the bride of whom Marie Lloyd used to sing in the London music halls about seventeen years ago. From hazy memory it ran something like this:

There was I, waiting at the church;
There was I, left right in the lurch.
Then I got a note. This is what he wrote:
"All I've got to say is I can't come to-day.
"My wife won't let me!"

Peking, September 1.

Chinese Studying at Ford Motor Plant

Routine of the manner in which the Ford Motor Co. is developing the 100 young Chinese students at the plant into expert service men shows that they are working in each department until they have mastered the major operations. Each student eight hours a day is getting practical experience in the factory. At 4 o'clock each Wednesday the whole group meets in the school building for an hour to discuss some problem of automobile construction or operation.

One of their number who is a mechanical engineer conducts a drawing class once a week for 40 members. Another leads a class in mathematics. The students have all been picked by Dr. Joseph Bailie of Peking University. In their studies there they will familiarize themselves with the process of manufacture, care and repair of the Ford car, Fordson tractor and the Lincoln. In another year many of the class will be ready for service in their land.

When the students left China last year in charge of Dr. Bailie, he had completed surveys for the Ford company of water power sites in China in expectation of Ford's eventually erecting a plant here for the manufacture of automobiles to supply the Orient. The students are being trained with the same end in view, it is understood.

Comparative Law School Issues Annual

The student body of the Comparative Law School of China, Shanghai, have published a well gotten up yearbook, in English and Chinese, entitled "The Woolsack". The edition contains all matter of interest regarding the school, with notes about the students and faculty, all of whose pictures are printed as well as many other illustrations.

The school, which is a department of Soochow university was founded in 1915 under the leadership of Charles W. Rankin. The five students who received degrees this year are Messrs. Shih Kung, Kiang Ye Bing, Ting Tsen Kyung, Shen Yi Chien, and Luther Z. Cool.

The Comparative Law School of China (law department of Soochow University) began its 9th year September 4 when registration took place and examinations were held. Regular classes began on Thursday. The school has been moved from No. 20 to No. 11a Quinsan Road, and the teaching staff for the ensuing year is as follows:—Dean, W. W. Blume, B. A., LL. B., E. Anthony, B. A., LL. B., D. S. Chen, M. A., LL. B., J. D., L. W. Hartigan, B. A., LL. B., S. C. Ho, LL. B., J. D., S. M. Ho, LL. B., J. D., J. F. Jones, L. L. B, J. Krisel, LL. B., Judge C. S. Lobingier, PH. D., LL. D., J. D., D. C. L., LL. M., P. H. Lo., M. A., J. D., N. E. Lurton, B. A., LL. B., H. C. Mei, B. A., B. SC., LL. B., J. D., G. Sellett, B. A., J. D., P. F. Tsiang, LL. B., J. D., and Z. K. Zia, M. A.

The Constitution of China and the Constitutional Law of the Philippines

BY DR. FRANCISCO VILLANUEVA CONLU

Political Status

Section 1 of the Chinese Constitution defines the Republic of China as one established by the Chinese people. Section 2 vests the sovereignty of the Republic in the whole body of the people.

The former constitution of the Republic of the Philippines of 1898, contained the following declarations: "The political association of all Filipino citizens constitutes a nation, whose state shall be known as the Republic of the Philippines. The Republic of the Philippines is free and independent. Sovereignty resides exclusively in the people." The republic established was democratic, parliamentary or responsible, unitary and unicameral.

The present status of the Philippines after her occupation by the people of the United States is that of an unincorporated possession or territory of the American Republic, not a state or colony. The Act of the United States Congress of August 29, 1916, commonly known as the "Jones Law." contains the following preamble determining the political status of the Philippine Islands:

"Whereas it was never the intention of the people of the United States in the incipiency of the War with Spain to make it a war of conquest to territorial aggrandizement, and,

"Whereas it is, as it has always been, the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein: and

"Whereas for the speedy accomplishment of such purpose it is desirable to place in the hands of the people of the Philippines as large a control of their domestic affairs as can be given them without, in the meantime, impairing the exercise of the rights of sovereignty by the people of the United States, in order that, by the use and exercise of popular franchise and governmental powers, they may be the better prepared to fully assume the responsibilities and enjoy all the privileges of complete independence."

The "Jones Law" only sets one condition precedent to the granting of independence to the Philippines, namely, the existence of a stable government. The United States for nearly a century and a half in all cases in which she has recognized the independence of a country or the establishment of a new government, has held that the words "stable government" mean "a government elected by the peaceful suffrage of the people, supported by the people, capable of maintaining order and of fulfilling its international obligations." It is the present claim of the Filipinos that they have fulfilled the condition required from them. The existence of a stable government in the Philippines has officially been reported to the United States Congress by an American President, Hon. Woodrow Wilson, and by an American official who was for seven years the Governor General of the Philippines, Hon. Francis Burton Harrsion.

The Preamble

Great importance is to be laid down in the making of the preamble of constitutions. The words "we the people" used in the United States Constitution have played a very important role in the constitutional history of the American nation. The Chinese constitution is defective in this regard.

The preamble of the former constitution of the Republic of the Philippines of 1898, was formulated in the following terms: "We, the representatives of the Filipino people, legally assembled to establish justice, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty, imploring the aid of the Supreme Legislator of the Universe, in order to attain these ends, have voted upon, decreed and sanctioned the following political constitution."

Territorial Boundaries

Article 3 of the Chinese constitution provides that "the territory of the Chinese Republic consists of the twenty-two provinces, Inner and Outer Mongolia, Tibet and Chinghai (Kokonor)." This provision does not set forth the proper boundaries.

Section I of the Jones Law, the Act of the United States Congress of August 29, 1916, clearly specifies that the Philippines shall include all "those islands ceded to the United States Government by the treaty of peace concluded between the United States and Spain on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, the boundaries of which are set forth in article 3 of said treaty, together with those islands embraced in the treaty between Spain and the United States concluded at Washington on the seventh day of November, Nineteen hundred. These two treaties contain accurate and specific description of the geographical boundaries of the Philippine territory.

Civil and Political Rights

The provisions safeguarding the rights of the citizens of the Republic of China are not complete, sufficient, clear and well determined. The Chinese constitution does not define who are or may become Chinese citizens. Technical terms appearing in almost all other constitutions are not used in the Chinese fundamental charter.

The Philippine Bill of Rights contained in the former constitution of the Republic of the Philippines of 1898, compared favorably with similar declarations of rights of the constitution of any other independent nation.

The present Philippine Bill of Rights is a literal copy of the American Bill of Rights as contained in the United States Constitution. The bill is specifically enumerated in the Instructions of President Mc Kinley to the First Civil Commission in 1900, later repeated and incorporated into section 5 of the "Philippine Bill," the Act of the United States Congress of July 1, 1902, and lately reincorporated, with additional provisions, into the Jones Law, the Act of the United States Congress of August 29, 1916.

The citizenship of the Filipinos and the procedure to acquire Philippine citizenship are duly regulated by organic and municipal laws.

A great number of necessary provisions safaguarding individual rights are committed in the Chinese constitution. The Bill of Rights is the most important part of a constitution because it constitutes the only limitation on the attempts that may be made by any branch of the government against the welfare, safety and peace of the citizens of a republic.

In the Chinese constitution there is no express provision as to due process of law. It simply states that "no citizen shall be arrested, tried or punished except in accordance with law." This is not sufficient guarantee because it delegates to a branch of the government, the legislative, the power to make provisions that may be above the fundamental enactment. There is no constitutional safeguard against deprivation of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or the taking of private property without just compensation. The constitution does not recognize specifically the right of the accused to have a speedy and public trial. to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, not to be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, not to be used as witness against himself in criminal cases, to be entitled to bail pending trial or appeal, except for capital offenses, not to be imprisoned for debt, not to be charged with excessive bails, excessive fines and cruel and unusual punishments, not to be put under slavery and involuntary servitude, etc, etc. These are several details which are required to be set forth in the constitution because ignorance or disregard thereof by any branch of the government, either executive or legislative or judicial, is sufficient to set upside down the whole machinery of a republic.

Freedom of Worship

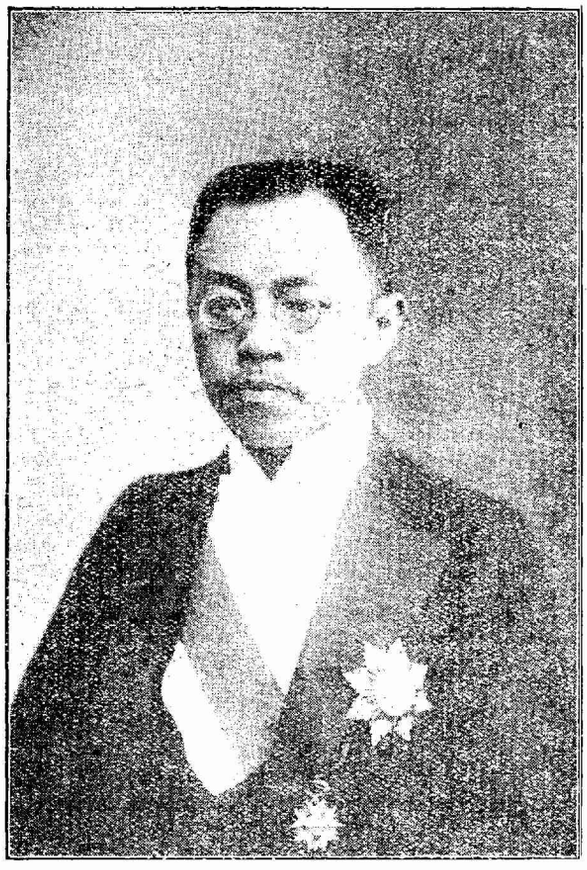
The Chinese constitution does not contain an express provision on the freedom of worship.

The former constitution of the Republic of the Philippines of 1898, recognized the liberty and equality of all religious worship as well as the separation of the church and state.

The present Philippine Bill of Rights specifically provides that "no law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed: and no religious test shall be required for the exercise of civil or political rights. No public money or property shall ever be appropriated, applied, donated or used, directly or indirectly for the use, benefit, or support of any sect, church, denomination, sectarian institution, or system of religion, or for the use, benefit, or support of any priest, preacher, minister, or other religious teacher or dignatary as such."

This is the second of a series of articles by Dr. Conlu discussing the Constitution of China and the Constitutional Law of the Philippines. Dr. Conlu is a graduate of the University of the Philippines, and has been admitted to the practice of law before the United States Court for China.

Who's Who in China



Mr. Chang Tsung-yuan

章宗元字伯初

Mr. Chang Tsung-yuan was born at Shanghai in 1876, although his native home is at Wuhsing Hsien, Chekiang Province. From 1898 to 1900 he was a student at Nanyang College. Upon graduation he went to America for study, arriving in January 1900.

He prepared himself for college at Pomona College and then entered the University of California where he studied Economics and Commerce and was graduated in 1907 with the degree of B. S. In July 1907 Mr. Chang returned to China and immediately became a member of the ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 1909 to 1911 he served as President of the College of Finance, Peking. In June 1912 he was appointed Acting Vice-Minister of Finance and in August became Vice-Minister. In November 1912 he was appointed Financial Commissioner to London. In October 1913 Mr. Chang was appointed Director of the Audit Department and in July 1914 he was appointed Co-Director-General of the Currency Administration. He held this position until the office was abolished at the end of 1914. In December 1917 he was appointed Hon. Member of the Commission for the Study of Financial Questions arising during the World War. In 1918 he was appointed by the Ministry of Communications to the position of President of the Tangshan Engineering College which position he held until 1920 when he resigned. In March 1920 Mr. Chang received the Second Order of Tashou Chiaho and in May 1921 he became Chairman of the Local Administration Conference held in Peking and participated in by delegates from all the provinces and special areas. In September 1921 after the close of the conference he was awarded the Second Order of Paokuang Chiaho.

Mr. M. Y. Ch'ien

錢永銘字新之

(Ch'ien Yung-ming)

Mr. M. Y. Ch'ien was born at Shanghai in 1885. He was graduated from the Kobe Commercial College, of Kobe, Japan. Upon returning to China he engaged in the banking business and became Manager of the Shanghai Branch of the Bank of Communications and in addition has served as Vice-President of the Shanghai Bankers' Association and Director of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce. At present Mr. Ch'ien is Vice-President of the Bank of Communications; Director of the Peking Bankers' Association; Director of the Chekiang Industrial Bank of Shanghai; Director of the Great North-Western Bank; President of the Tai Shan Brick Manufacturing Company, Shanghai; Director of the Hua Feng Cotton Mill, Snanghai; Director of the Pao Tung Electrical Works Company; Director of the South-Eastern University, Nanking; Director of the Shanghai Commercial College; Director of the Chi Nan College; and Director of the China Vocational Education Association. The Peking government conferred upon Mr. Ch'ien the Third Order of Chiaho in January 1920; the Third Order of Wenfu in January 1921; and the Third Order of Paokuang Chiaho in February 1921. In April 1923 Mr. Ch'ien was appointed a member of the Commission for the consideration of China's finance.

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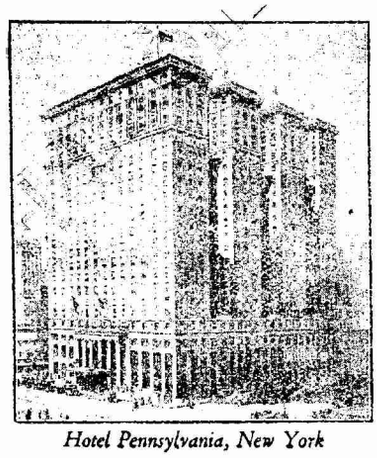

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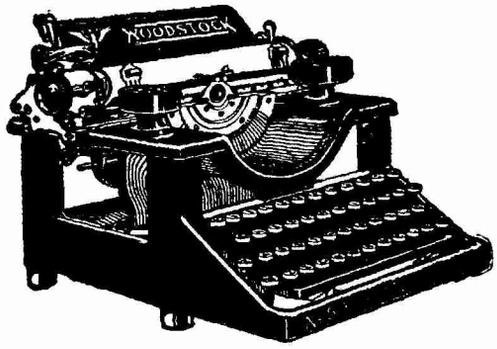

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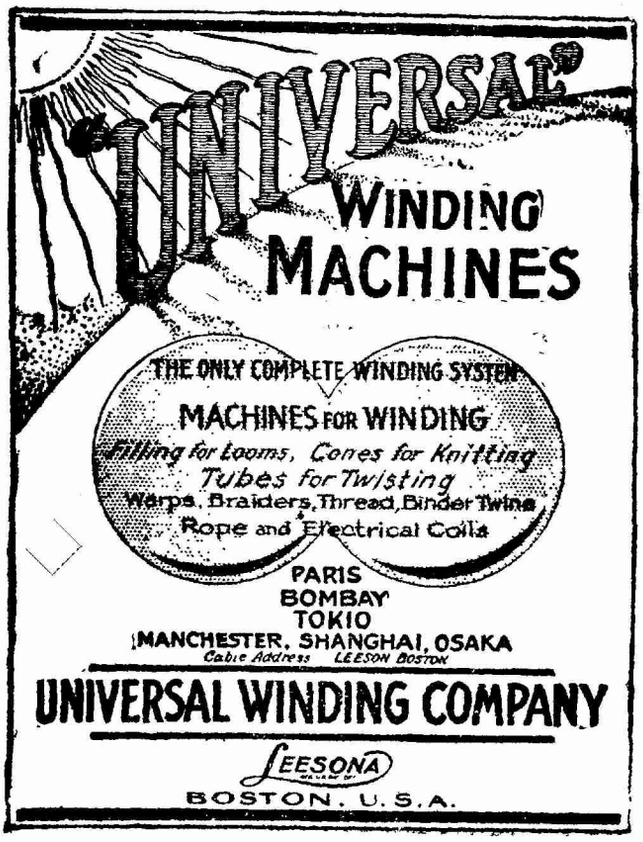

Men and Events

Jacob Speicher, engaged in missionary work at Swatow, who has been at his home at Granville, Ohio, on vacation expects to returu to China soon.

L. M. Bocker, formerly connected with Peking Union University is now living in Seattle. His office is No. 510 Hoge Building.

Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham, of Shanghai, and Consul at large Nelson T. Johnson left for Japan on Tuesday morning, September 4, at the order of the State Department.

A telegram from Chunking, Szechuen province, sent September 2, announced the safe arrival there of Miss Margaret Powell, of the *Weekly Review*, and Miss Lucille Douglass, of the *Shanghai Times*.

Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States attended the funeral exercises of former President Harding in Washington, D.C., and placed upon the casket a a floral wreath, inscribed, "Presented in the name of the Government and People of the Republic of China."

A record in Shanghai stock selling was made by Pung Wo Manufacturing Co., Ltd. when practically all of the quota of Taels 350,000 offered for sale was sold in 10 days. Stock brokers saying the time was too short, Lee Solomon took charge of the sales and put it over. The company is registered under the Hongkong Act, M. D. Silas, William Gande and Z. T. Wang being the directors.

Frank Rhea, Registrar of the China Trade Act, and former U. S. Trade Commissioner in Shanghai, who is now in America on home leave, visited Seattle, Portland, SanFrancisco and Los Angeles during July and addressed the various chambers of commerce and trade bodies on the subject of amendments to the China Trade Act. An effort is to be made to have the Act amended at the coming session of Congress.

Mr. Hugo Wintner, first assistant district attorney of New York, was in Shanghai last week, sailing for America on the *President Pierce*. He came from Peking, where he had been making investigations in connection with the charge against Henry Werblow, former Peking manager of the Asia Banking Corporation, who is alleged to have been in a conspiracy by which the Guaranty Trust Company was defrauded of upwards of G$125,000.

In the *Review* for August 25 appeared an editorial referring to the recent session of the United States Court for China in Harbin. In connection with the discussion the statement was made that this was the first time that a session of the U. S. Court had been held in Manchuria. It seems that this statement was inaccurate for a session of the Court was held in Harbin in 1912 when Judge Thayer was presiding over the Court and J. B. Davies, now a practicing attorney of Shanghai, was clerk of the Court.

The Shanghai American School will open in its new buildings in the French Concession on September 12. New teachers added to the staff of the school are: Mrs. A. L. Ryan, who comes from the Philippine Islands to teach the seventh grade; Miss Rachel Foster, from Dana Hall School for Girls, Wellesley, Mass, to teach the fifth grade; Miss Cecile Hindman, formerly music instructor at the Pasadena High School, who will be in charge of the music department; and Mr. Maxwell S. Stewart, former athletic coach and professor of mathematics in the Junior College of Milton, Oregon.

Taze E. Pun, newly appointed Chinese Trade Commissioner to the United States, in company with a number of Chinese business men was the guest of the National Merchandise Fair held at the Grand Central Palace in New York during the week of July 31. Accompanying Mr. Pun were the following Chinese business men: Dr. E. K. Moy, Director of the China Trade Bureau; J. C. Leung, President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce; T. H. Moi, President of the Chinese Benevolent Association; Hew Fan Un, head of the Bank of Canton; L. M. Lau, head of the Chinese Merchants Bank; Y. Z. Li of Ton Ying Company; A. S. Lee of Nanyang Brothers; and J. Usang, member of the Canton Municipal Council.

On July 27 President Harding when on a visit to Seattle, just prior to his death in San Francisco a few days later, dedicated a tablet which was placed at the base of the Seward monument. On the tablet is inscribed the following: "The Pacific Ocean, its shores, its islands, and the vast regions beyond, will become the chief theater of events in the world's great hereafter. As war has hitherto defaced and saddened the Atlantic world, the better passions of mankind will soon have their development in the new theater of human activity." The foregoing statement was uttered by the former Secretary of State Seward when Alaska was purchased from Russia by the United States in 1867. The suggestion that a tablet containing this inscription be placed on the Seward monument was made by Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache in China when on a visit to Seattle several months ago.

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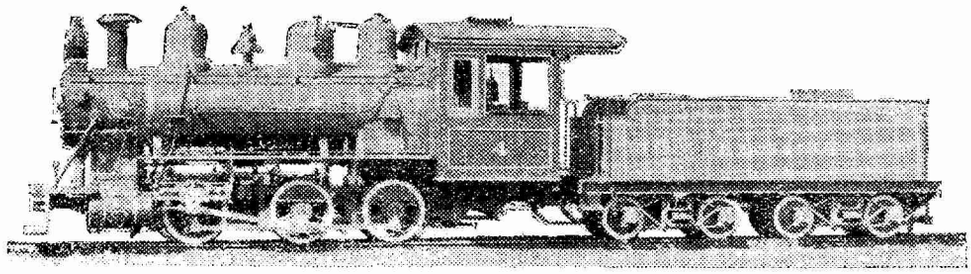

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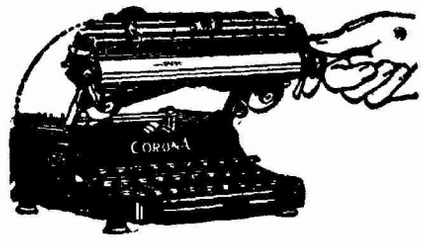

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Dr. Sun Prosecuting T.T. Cheng, Prominent Returned Student from America

BY HIN WONG

By a recent mandate of the Generalissimo, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, a special court-martial is being held in Canton for the trial of Mr. T. T. Cheng, a former managing-director of the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung. Mr. Cheng is being tried for having failed to account for some of the banknotes entrusted to him while he was head of that institution. The members of the court consist of Chief Councillor Hu Han-min, Secretary Cheng Chiem of Military Affairs, and Director-General Lo Yi-chun of Military Transportation, all of the General Headquarters. Commissioner Wu Techen of the Canton Police is prosecuting on behalf of the Generalissimo. The trial probably will occupy some time and is not open to the public. Several legal authorities here believe that the special military court is unnecessary since if the facts warrant a charge of grand larceny and embezzlement against Mr. Cheng, he should be tried in the regular courts so that he could enjoy the benefits of the law and the protection of legal advisers. Mr. Cheng is a graduate of Chicago University. He was active in the revolutionary movement of Dr. Sun while still a student in America. He took part in the revolution in Canton in 1911 and, upon the inauguration of the Republic, became the first commissioner of public works here. Upon the return of Dr. Sun to power in Canton 1920, Mr. Cheng was appointed managing-director of the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung and later commissioner of finance of the province. While Mr. Cheng was controlling the bank, Dr. Sun and his party were forced to leave Canton the middle of 1922 by General Chen Chiung-ming, and Mr. Cheng is alleged to have taken some money from the bank. The question now to be decided by the special court-martial is how much public funds should be handed back by Mr. Cheng to Dr. Sun for military expenses.

Unless the fratricidal war between the Sun Yat-sen and the Chen Chiung-ming factions of the Kuomintang in Kwangtung soon ends in favor of Dr. Sun Yat-sen or a big loan can be floated, Dr. Sun's constitutionalist forces may be compelled to disband because of lack of money. Exclusive of wages to the mercenary bandit-troops, the General Headquarters in Canton has to raise $26,000 daily for the maintenance of the several units of the army now on the front. In the last few months the Sun Yat-sen faction had been obtaining funds through the confiscating of the Canton city temples, advance collection of local taxes, forced loans from trade guilds, special war assessments, and other means. At present, it is imposing a special business tax and a *likin* assessment on mutton and fish sales. The staff of the transportation division of the military department is now threatening to resign as a protest against the non-contribution of funds as first expected from various sources. Aside from the Secretary of Finance, those required to assist in raising funds to maintain the army include the civil governor of Kwangtung, the mayor of Canton, the salt commissioner, the provincial commissioner of finance, the commissioner of public lands, and the police commissioner of Canton. Before the recent cessation of war in the West and the North River districts of Kwangtung, some $60,000 were needed daily to maintain the troops on the front exclusive of wages. To prevent delay in the payment of the many special war assessments on the part of the Cantonese, the *Hsin Kuo Hua Pao*, Canton, of August 27, was responsible for the report that any opposition to the new tax would be considered as an act friendly to the enemy and the persons involved would be dealt with as traitor to the present government in Canton.

Several Chenghsuehhui Political Party leaders are so sure of the failure of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to hold out in Canton that they have returned from Shanghai and Peking to Hongkong in preparation for their return to power in Kwangtung. The Political Party, however, is confident that it will be able to hold on, in spite of the financial difficulty and the demoralization within the Yunnanese Army. Dr. Sun has recently created a special bureau to strengthen the Kuomintang through the enlistment of more members.

According to the 72 Guilds *Commercial Journal* of Canton, the military authorities in Canton during the last few months have commandeered more than half of the 400 small steamers and launches for service without making proper arrangement for their return to their owners upon discharge from duty. Some of them are being used by the commanders for private commercial transportation.

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26-064

The Military Checker Game in Szechuan

BY JOHN R. MUIR

THAT Hsiung Keh Wu is still master of the situation is now apparent since the recent attempt of Yung Seng to retrieve his position after the unfortunate little coup at Chungking. Of course all this helps in one way or another, but we are almost weary now of the sameness of the movements. Yang Seng strikes out. Lai Hsin Hwei retires. Then we hear of a heavy punishment given to Yang Seng.

This is the story we have been reading now for three days in the local papers. On Monday we pointed it out to a newspaper man who is supposed to be able to interpret such reports. "Do you believe this?" he was asked. He shook his head. He refused even to bet that it was not so. Two days later he, and every one else, believes it. So much for "reports" from the front.

On the surface there is little difference, in this to former attacks of the same nature. Lai Hsin Hwei has a river to help him. He retreats across the river, draws on his men, and gets back as far as Tze Chow while the "enemy" take Lui Kiang. After they begin to feel that they are safe enough something happens. It is Lai the Tactician at them again. This time he captured three large guns, a number of machine guns, several tons of ammunition, a Brigadier General, and a lot more men. Result: Yang Seng again trying to find Chungking while Wu Pei Fu probably rages at Loyang, or wherever he happens to be.

Now this is real achievement for this side; and, while we have not the least sympathy for the men who are on either side, we must give credit to the men here for accomplishing so much with so small means. Hsiung Keh Wu lacks men: he has been recruiting even boys of sixteen to fill up his depleted ranks. He lacks money: he got a lot from Shanghai, but Chungking is opening all letters from Chengtu to see if there are bank drafts that have been cashed here by Hsiung Keh Wu. They do not see that he already has the money and that stopping a draft does him no harm. But even that fund is probably near its end. He can get little more from the merchants and has fallen back on paper money which is secured in some way. He lacks arms and ammunition, and can only produce what his local resources permit. The circumstances are entirely against him.

On the other hand Yang Seng has an open navigable river behind him. Wu Pei Fu can (if he has them to send) send money, men and ammunition to Yang Seng. But even so he fails. Last week we were waiting for a decision, now we feel that we have it. Yang Seng had every thing his own way a few weeks ago. Most people thought he was going to succeed quickly. Then nature helped this side with a flood, and Chow Hsi Cheng planned a diversion at Chunking. That stopped Yang for a while. Again he started, with full preparation as we all supposed, and again he has been tricked by Lai Hsin Hwei. We believe that the latter must be one of the best generals in China, if success in fighting makes a man "best."

In the meantime, if report is correct, Liu Hsiang, Liu Wen Hwei, and General Cheng of Kiating, have declared for the wrong side. It was up to them to make a decision at about the time Yang Seng started again. We learn that they declared for Yang, to which side their sympathies belong, thinking that this time he would come right on to Chengtu. Perhaps Hsiung Keh Wu can forgive them, though their support just then would have been a great comfort to him. It is not unlikely that they will flop again, and perhaps soon they will be loyal to this side. Such jelly fish have the contempt of every one.

In the midst of it all young Lu Tsao is making a new name for himself. His fame rests on the fact that he was Governor for a few days some years ago when the Yunnanese were here and needed a figurehead for Governor. Then he had to flee. But he has come back with great strength, and is Commander of the First Army of Hsiung Keh Wu's "Expel the Invaders." He does not sit here in Chengtu, but gets out like Lai Hsin Hwei, and if he has not captured Tzeliutsing (the salt wells) by this time it will not be his neglect. Yang Seng has tried hard to hold the salt wells for the revenues to be expected there. Lu Tsao is pressing him hard and Yang will probably retire to Luchow.

One more fact has come to light the past few days. There have been some disaffected Kweichow troops fighting in Szechwan, sometimes for one side, sometimes for the other. We have heard that Yunnan troops were also helping, but now it seems clear that they have never come farther than the border where they have been "watching." The explanation probably is that Hsiung Keh Wu has not been willing to employ outside help if he is able to turn the trick himself. If he should let Southern troops in he would be as much disliked

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by Szechwan as Yang Seng is for letting Northern troops in We must never forget that the people have no love for one or the other. So it looks as if he has held off asking them to come and help him as long as he was confident. That he has done so would prove that he has never been as hard pressed as some people have thought.

As there are enough "prophets" of one kind and another these days in Shanghai we hesitate to look ahead. But surely this last battle must mean a decision of some kind. It would now seem clear that there is little hope of Yang Seng breaking through before the autumn at least. He will need a month in which to recuperate, and this side will use the month as to good advantage. On the other hand, if Hsiung Keh Wu has the strength he may press Yang right back to Chungking on all sides. Then he will cut the communications below Chungking and that city will be lost. This is not at all unlikely, though it seems improbable.

With the fear of fighting here fading more and more into the background this city will settle down to peace once more. The harvest is nearly ready; and, though the floods did some damage, it will be a good harvest. The heat of summer is over, the schools will soon open, and we will almost forget that there were any terrors around us. Such is life, and the way of life, each man for himself. Let others suffer war and distress. Why should we?

Chengtu, Sze. August 16th, 1923.

Murder of Two English Missionaries

WORD has reached the British Consul General in Chengtu that two missionaries connected with the Church Missionary Society have been murdered by bandits. The Rev. R. A. Whiteside, and the Rev. F. Watt, left Mienchuhsien, one of the stations of the Church Missionary Society, on a tour to Mowchow which station has been without a resident missionary for some time. The road they travelled was travelled last year by several foreigners, and it is not considered unusually bandit-infested. It is, however, in the mountains which lead away into Tibet, and the regular officials at Chengtu do not claim authority there.

The Rev. T. Caldwell, Secretary of the Mission, stationed at Mienchuh, says two brethren started away on their fatal journey just a few days before the tragedy occurred. In reporting the matter officially he says that as far as he can learn the two missionaries were returning to Mienchuhsien, after having completed part of the journey to Mowchow, and were walking ahead of their coolies when suddenly two robbers appeared between the foreigners and coolies and, without delay, shot them both, apparently in the back, without any warning or conversation of any kind.

The scene of the tragedy is only 65 li from Mienchuhsien, and 40 li from a village called Ma Wei Chang which place the two had left in the morning. The murder occurred on the 14th of August at about noon.

Mr. Caldwell was able, after some delay, to secure the bodies which were found by the coolies after the bandits had taken possession of the loads. The bodies were taken to Mienchuhsien, and from there to Mienyanghsien for burial.

Aside from the loss it is to all foreigners, and the mission body especially, this is a special blow to the Church Missionary Society here. Already short-handed they had lost one worker by death a few months ago, who contracted typhus while caring for wounded soldiers. The two who have been murdered were workers of especial ability, and the loss is very difficult to bear.

Both of the missionaries leave wives who saw their husbands start away on an itinerating journey to a station that, in recent years, has been visited but once a year. This year it was their turn and they have paid the supreme sacrifice for their devotion. They went by appointment of the annual conference of the mission which met last winter.

What effect this may have on the general situation in China one cannot tell. There was a time when such an incident would have aroused London and Peking and Shanghai to action. Is the time soon coming when no one will be safe in any part of this distracted land? The blood of the martyrs calls not for vengence, but it calls to us who remain to make the roads safe, not only for the missionary, but for every one else who, whether for pleasure or business, wishes to travel the roads of this country.

Chengtu, Szechuen.
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News from Central China

A reduction of fifteen cents per gallon in the price of gasoline has been made by the oil companies here.

A considerable shortage of labor is reported in Changsha owing to the militarists having impressed great numbers into the service.

Locusts are reported to have done a great deal of damage to the farms in the Wuchang district. The plague is attributed to the recent dry spell.

The Chinese press states that bandits are becoming more numerous on the upper reaches of the Han river, where many towns and villages are being looted.

General Hsiao Yao-nah has requested the Ministry of War to issue half-price tickets on the railways for officials in Hupeh.

The Autumn Race training season commences on September 3rd. All ponies must be in Hankow not later than the 15th of September and must remain in Hankow until the meeting.

It is reported in military circles that Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan at Wuchang has provided a large supply of arms and ammunition to General Chao Heng-ti at Changsha under orders from General Wu Pei-fu.

General Wu Pei-fu has asked his Commissioner of Foreign Affairs to inform the foreign consuls that it is necessary to enforce passport regulations in Honan in order that the foreigners may have proper protection.

A telegram was received during the week end saying that at the last moment the Shanghai cricketers found themselves unable to send a team to Hankow this season. However there is still hope that Tientsin may be able to send a team.

Hoong Chin-shi, Manager of the Bank of China in Hankow, has gone to Shanghai for an interview with Mr. Wang Keh-ming, who is proceeding there from Peking. Mr. Wang's trip is suspected in Peking to have some political significance.

The Japanese launches at Changsha which were held up on account of the boycott are now running in full swing again. The presence of the Japanese torpedo boats has had a most quieting effect on the boycotters and has brought better results than all the official protests that have been made.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has a plan for overthrowing the Wuchang Tuchun. As General Sun Chuan-feng, the Fukien Tuchun, has been here for some time Hupeh Assembly has sent him a wire urging his speedy departure, as his presence here is beginning to raise suspicion in the people's minds.

All northern troops have retreated from Chungking, and the Szechuen army is pursuing in the direction of Wanhsien. Chao Yung Hwa has escaped to Ichang and Yang Shen is reported to be at Luchow. General Yuan Chou-ming is the only representative of Wu Pei-fu now staying near Chungking.

The newly established Cigarette Tax Bureau at Hankow has announced its program of a 20 percent tax beginning September 15. The office is under the direct control of the Tuchun of Wuchang, and it is doubted here whether they have obtained the sanction of the Wine and Tobacco Revenue Bureau in Peking.

The Japanese Consul-General called on the Tuchun in Wuchang again during the week-end in connection with the suppression of anti-Japanese boycott in Hankow and Wuchang. It is understood that the Tuchun has not carried out his promise to the Japanese authorities that the boycott would be discontinued.

General Chao Heng-ti, the commander-in-chief of Hunan, has repeatedly sent telegrams to Hankow urging Mr. Lin Chi-yu, the chairman of the Hunan Assembly, who is at present living in Hankow, to Changsha in order to maintain the present government, but Mr. Lin cannot see his way to comply with the request.

The Kuomingtang troops under Tan Yen-Kai have defeated Chao Heng-ti's Changsha troops, and several districts have been captured by Tan. In order to prevent his enemies from encroaching upon Changsha, Chao has ordered the railway facilities stopped between Changsha and the fighting zone to the south.

The Nanyang Brothers Cigarette Co., in Shanghai has despatched a telegram to the Wuchang government refusing to pay the new 20 percent cigarette tax in the Hankow territory. The company argues that they have already paid heavy taxes to the Tobacco and Wine Bureau and they see no reason for paying more.

As the bandits of Hupeh and Honan have been creating havoc of late Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan has decided to send a large number of troops to exterminate them. The troops will work in co-operation with the Honan troops. Yesterday about 100,000 rounds of ammunition was sent to Siaokan by train as the first step in the expedition.

Another shareholders meeting of the Hankow Waterworks and Electric Light Co., a Chinese enterprise, was held

on the 26th. The first meeting that was held broke up in disorder. To prevent a similar occurence the Wuchang government sent an officer and a large posse of police to keep order, by the aid of whom the meeting passed off quietly.

Carl Foss of the Victor X-Ray Corporation is at present in Hankow and may be consulted at Messrs. Andersen, Meyer's offices. Mr. Foss is a highly qualified expert in the use of the X-Ray and has been in charge of the Victor Corporation's interests in Denmark, Norway and Sweden. He will be in Hankow till the beginning of September although he is to be permanently stationed in Shanghai.

The anti-Japanese boycott at Ichang seems to be continuing, and Japanese steamers are left out of the shipping trade on the upper Yangtze between Ichang and Chungking. There was a revival of business there recently, and the increasing traffic has caused an advance in rates. As a result other steamers are getting the business. Recently several Japanese steamers obtained some business in wood oil but these shipments were principally for Japanese buyers.

In view of the fact that foreign steamers running between Ichang and Chungking have been the target for bullets and shells within the last few days, the *Ichang Maru* which was to have sailed on August 27 from Wanhsien to Chungking, decided to return from Wanhsien to Ichang and not to proceed up the river. Owing to the continued firing on vessels there is some talk of both foreign and Chinese ships being armed so as to be able to protect themselves against the Chinese troops.

A dinner was arranged through the efforts of a Chinese merchant at the Yi-kiang Chun Restaurant in Hankow yesterday evening, when representatives of the Chinese and Japanese business communities met for a social reunion the first since the inception of the anti-Japanese boycott. Several speeches were made by the Japanese representatives who strongly advocated closer relations between Japan and China. One of them said—"As business men we talk business." The Chinese merchants in their talks said that the Chinese were very willing to keep on friendly terms with the Japanese, but the interests of China were at stake in connection with questions which were too great for them to overlook. If the diplomatic hindrance between China and Japan were removed, the Chinese would be very glad to resume commercial relations with the Japanese, and Japanese friendship would fellow as a matter of course.

Hankow, September 1, 1923.

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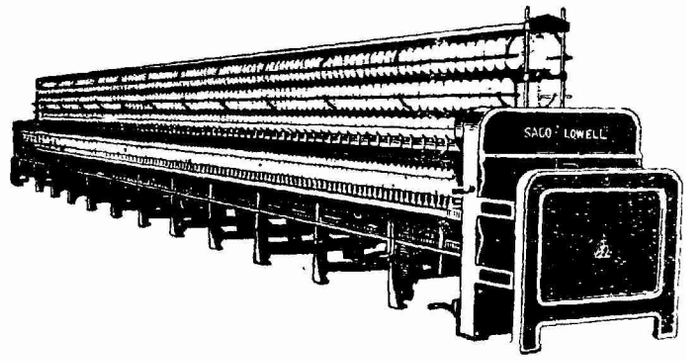

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News from North China

By an agreement of the Cabinet members, Kao Lin-wei, Minister of Internal Affairs, will officiate as Premier without an appointment by mandate. Hithertofore it has been the practice for members of the Cabinet to act as the Cabinet leader by turn, but the new method, it is thought, will expedite routine matters.

Gen. Wu Pei-fu a few days ago instructed his commissioner of foreign affairs to inform the foreign consuls that all foreigners traveling and visiting in the province of Honan should present passports to the authorities with a statement of the length of their stay in each locality so that proper protection could be given them. This, however, does not prohibit foreigners from traveling in the province.

A mandate has been issued by the acting Cabinet ordering that immediately drastic measures be taken by civil and military authorities of the provinces where bandits exist to suppress banditry. A special Banditry Suppression Army has been ordered to be organized for the provinces of Kiangsu, Anhui, Shangtung and Honan with Gen. Cheng Tiao-yuan as the Commander-in chief and three associate commanders.

Word has reached here from Antung to the effect that on August 13, one day after the terrific typhoon that struck Peitaiho, the American consulate building at Antung collapsed on account of the excessive rain. W. R. Langdon, American Consul, his wife and two children were at breakfast when a servant ran in shouting that the house was falling. Mr. Langdon and his family barely got out of the building before the roof and walls tumbled down.

Chu Chi-chuan of the Peking Y. M. C. A has completed a report about the conditions of rikshaw coolies in Peking. It is learned from the Peking Police Headquarters that there are 41,553 rikshaws registered in Peking of which 4,788 are private. Many of the rikshaws for street hire are pulled by two or three coolies and it is estimated that there are about 70,000 rikshaw coolies in Peking. The attention of the Peking authorities is called to their condition as the construction of the tramway in Peking will no doubt deprive many of their living.

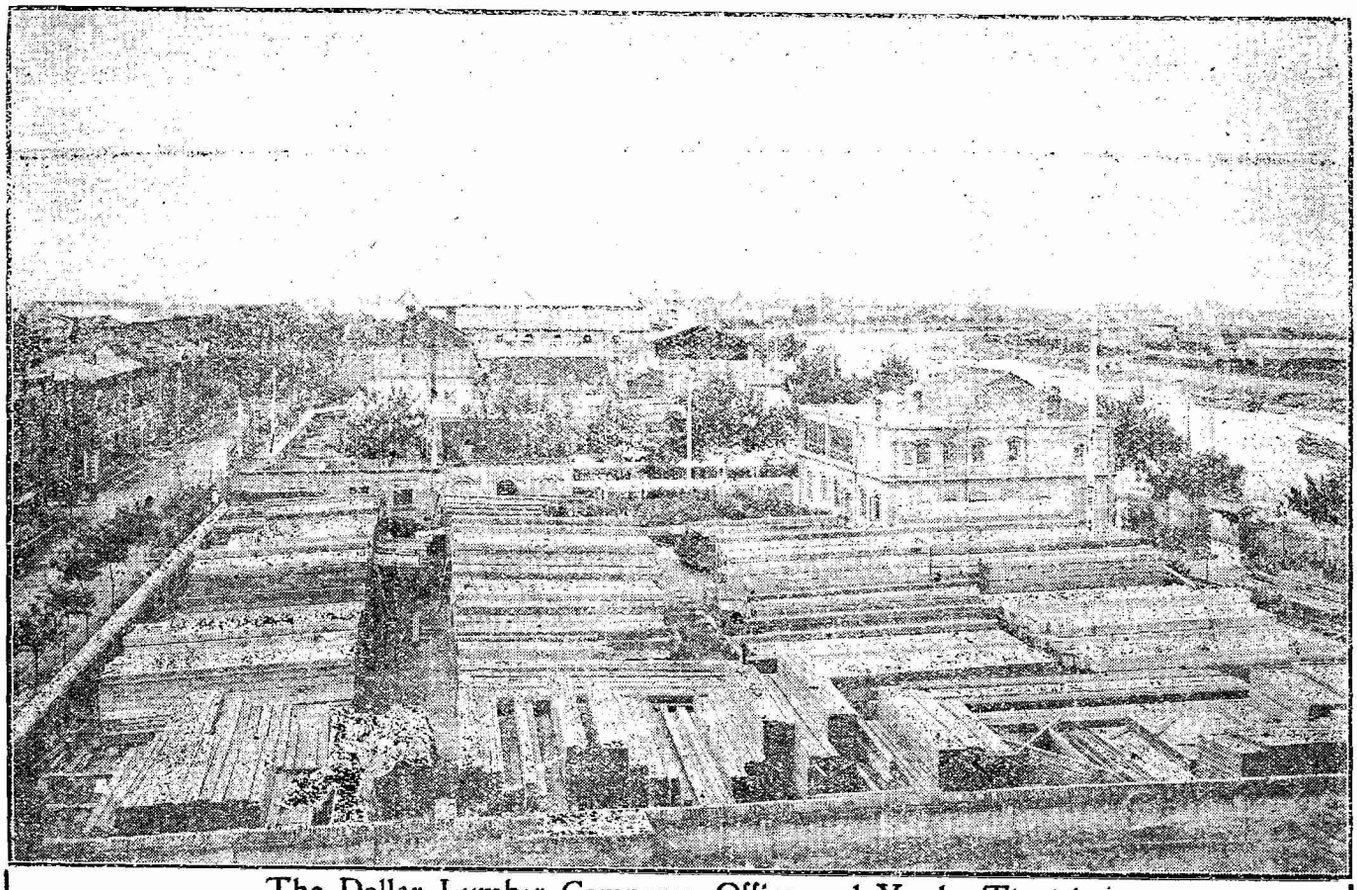
The Waichiao-pu has drafted a reply to the Lincheng note but will not present it for some time owing to the absence of several of the foreign representatives from Peking. The reply explains that the Lincheng incident was not a genera movement but an act of purely local outlaws. Therefore, the Chinese government should not be asked to pay indemnities, but it is willing to pay some money to compensate those persons who suffered the losses. As to the sanctions and guarantees required by the Diplomatic Corps, the reply says that they infringe upon China's sovereign rights and cannot be acceeded to.

The agitation of the Chinese and Japanese press against the British intention covered in the "Lincheng note" to control China's railways continues in Peking this week. The railway protection committee of the Diplomatic Corps met August 28. The British proposal has been practically discarded by the representatives of other nations except two countries. The Japanese Minister offered an amendment to the British proposal the contents of which were not revealed. But it was reported that the new proposals by the Japanese are even more stringent than the British proposal owing to the fact that they interfere with the finance of the Chinese railways.

For the second time in recent weeks the Chinese edition of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, a daily newspaper in Tientsin published under British auspices has been prohibited from circulating in Chinese territories or passing through the post. The same paper was suppressed for a brief time following the expulsion from office of former President Li Yuan-hung owing to its friendly attitude to Li. This time, it is said that the paper was put under a ban owing to the pro-Fengtien and pro-Anfu articles printed in its columns. Mr. Hseung, the publisher, has appealed to the British Consul for assistance but Chihli authorities have refused to remove the ban.

Not having replied to the Lincheng note of the Diplomatic Corps, the Chinese government has decided upon a plan to train a special railroad police force under purely Chinese management but with a foreign instructor. A Railway Guard Bureau has been established by the Ministry of Communications with Sun To-yu, vice-Minister of Communications, as its Director-General. Liang Shang-tung and Wang Kung have been appointed Assistant Director and Resident Assistant Director respectively and General Munthe has been asked to be the Chief Instructor. Minister Sun and Mr. Wang have accepted the positions but so far, Liang Shang-tung and General Munthe have not yet accepted the offer.

Peking, September 2. P. Y. C.



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26-072

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the Period from Wednesday, Aug. 29 to Wednesday, September 5, 1923.)

The unprecedented devastation caused by the earthquake which disturbed a large area in the region of Yokohama and Tokio at noontime, September 1, has submerged general interest in all other happenings in the Far East. The enormity of the disaster, together with its protraction through conflagrations which ravaged three or four days after the quake, and the almost complete severance of communication with the stricken district, have so far prevented accurate news of the calamity and appraisal of the damages reaching the outside world. It is feared that deaths will surpass 100,000 and loss of property will run into 10 figures.

So far as has been ascertained, the earthquake began during the noon hour and lasted for more than six minutes. Other minor quakes were felt in the next 24 hours. Following closely upon the first shock, came a tidal wave which completely wrecked the harbor of Yokohama and submerged miles and miles of the coast. Flames sprang up in different quarters, and, fanned by winds that approximated typhoon strength, practically desolated both Yokohama and Tokio.

The earthquake also wrought havoc in Hakone, Kamakura, Miyanoshita, Atami, Nemadzu, popular Japanese summer resorts, which were well populated with vacationists. The volcano in the vicinity of Hakone gave signs of eruption, greatly alarming survivors there. The area in which extensive damage was done probably extends from 50 to 150 miles inland around Tokio, while the tremor itself was recorded in seismological observatories as far distant as Europe.

In Tokio, the Imperial university, the Bank of Japan, the Mistui Bussan Kaisha offices, the arsenal, printing bureau, the Yokohama Specie bank and the Grand Hotel have been reported as demolished. It is added that a large number of cement and brick buildings have been destroyed. Japan's largest railway tunnel, at Sasako, collapsed, killing 600 people.

The disaster found Japan without a Cabinet, due to the very recent death of Baron Kato, late premier. While Tokio burned, Count Yamamoto, the new premier, hastened the work of forming his cabinet, as follows:

Count Yamamoto, Premier and Foreign Minister.
Viscount Goto, Home Minister.
Mr. Inouye (Governor of the Bank of Japan), Finance Minister.
Admiral Takarabe, Minister of the Navy.
General Tanaka, Minister of War.
Mr. Hiranuma, Minister of Justice.
Dr. Den, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.
Dr. Okano, Minister of Education.
Mr. Inukai, Minister of Communications.
Mr. Yamanouchi, Minister of Railways.

Martial law was proclaimed at Yokohama, and an Emergency Act passed by the government made provision for commandeering whatever relief supplies may be necessary. The Prince Regent ordered the gardens of the Main Palace, the Hama Detached palace, and the Shinjyuku to be thrown open to refugees, and 39 Japanese warships were immediately loaded at Kobe and Osaka with food. Tokio and Yokohama are only accessible by sea as railroad communication was completely severed. Seven American destroyers were ordered from Chefoo to the scene, as well as naval vessels of other countries. Refugees are being moved to other parts of Japan and to Shanghai.

Red Cross units throughout the East were mobilized the first of this week, awaiting orders through the Japanese consuls that their services could be utilized. Organizations likewise arranged subscription campaigns for the sufferers, and in this work, all were most gratified to note Chinese commercial bodies entering heartily into the spirit and arranging for donations.

A phase of the situation which attracts particular interest amongst businessmen is the question of insurance. It is believed that since the earthquake of San Francisco, fire insurance companies in general have refused to assume responsibility in case of earthquakes, in which case a serious financial problem arises in Japan.

The Japanese are said to be recalling the prophecy made by the Omotokyo religious sect that the seat of the Imperial government would be changed during 1923. It seems quite likely that the government will have to be temporarily moved, probably to Kyoto, and in view of the present and past earthquakes, it is not unlikely that it will be permanently moved.

Who Will Get China's Presidency?

Such interest as exists concerning Chinese developments of the days past is in the coming attempt at electing a

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26-074

president. There is still doubt as to whether enough parliamentarians will be assembled in one place, Peking or Shanghai, to hold an election which would even afford a pretext for being called legal.

Marshal Tsao Kun seems to be more successful in getting members of Parliament to Peking than President Li Yuan-hung is in assembling them in Shanghai. Both are spending huge sums.

There was no meeting of the Shanghai parliament on September 1, as announced. September 15 has been set for the first meeting at the West Gate. and there are continued rumors of President Li's coming to Shanghai. However, the silence maintained by General Lu of Chekiang province fills Li and his followers with apprehension.

In the meantime, Tsao Kun is making generous offers for the return of parliamentarians from Shanghai, and likewise issuing dire threats if they refuse. It has been decided in Peking that a joint session of the House of Representatives and the Senate should be held September 8 for preliminary elections, the final choice of president to be made on the 13th, when the term of the Regent Ministry expires.

Bandit Suppression Force Ordered

The Cabinet has appointed General Chen Tiao-yuan, defence commissioner at Hsuchowfu, to command a force for the suppression of banditry in Kiangsu, Anhui, Shantung, and Honan. Criticism has been levelled at Wu Pei-fu because of raids made within a few miles of his headquarters the latter part of August in which more than 1,000 are reported to have been killed, as well as for the many raids made in the months past. A Peking paper, the *Yi Shih Pao*, has taken the lead in this, and remarks that Wu had better attend to his present job before worrying about the whole of China.

The bandit suppression force will take charge of guarding the railways. Opposition increases against foreign railway guards as demanded by the diplomatic corps in the Lincheng Note. Yin Chih-lin, prominent leader of the National Education Reform Society, at the society's annual meeting, strongly advocated objection to the railway guard proposal. The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce compared the demands to Japan's notorious "21."

Japanese Officer Confers with Tsao Kun

Meanwhile the diplomatic corps has done nothing towards getting what it has demanded. This is unquestionably due to disagreement amongst the governments involved. America is against the demands, while Great Britain evidently feels the hour for a stronger hand has come. An interesting report from the *Sin Wan Pao*, a Shanghai daily, is to the effect that a Japanese military officer and Tsao Kun came to the following understanding recently:

"(1).—The Japanese Government to oppose foreign control of Chinese railways.

"(2).—The Japanese Government to assist the Chihli party, and not to press China for repayment of loans, and the Chihli party to use its influence in stopping the anti-Japanese boycott.

"Tsao Kun is described as being very satisfied with the conversation, and the Japanese representative is reported to have departed for Tokio."

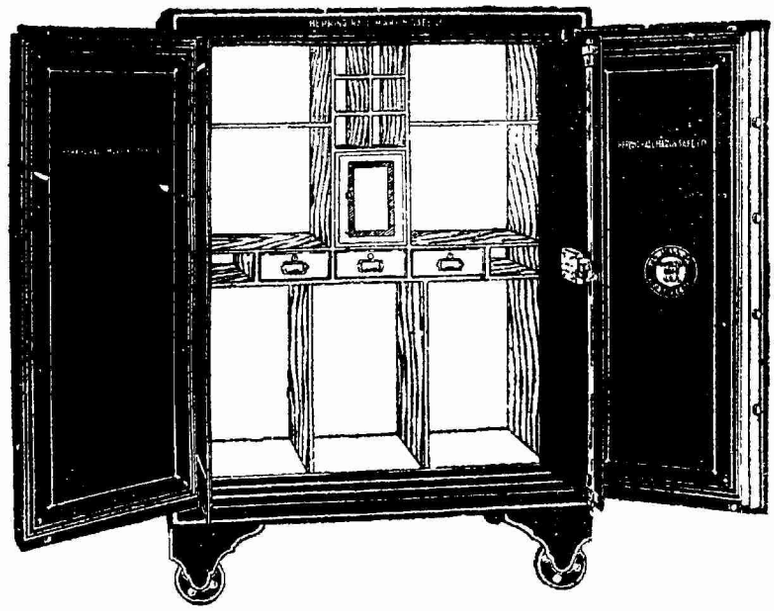
France and the Boxer Fund

The *Daily Telegraph's* Diplomatic Correspondent says that a serious controversy is in progress between France and China over France's insistence that the Boxer Indemnity shall be paid in gold francs and not in paper. In the event of refusal, the French government threatens not to ratify the Washington Treaty authorising China to raise her Customs dues.

Trouble Brews over Eastern Railway

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent a note to the diplomatic corps explaining that the seizure of the Land office of the Chinese Eastern railway was necessary because the Russians were using it for political ends, contrary to a clause of the general agreement. The Land offices are reported as being more or less ransacked, and the rents collected are not being turned into the railway.

Mukden is relying on the aid of M. Karakhan, emissary of the Soviet government, for support. He arrived in Peking on September 2. His reception was rather quiet, Chinese students being in the majority at the station.



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26-076

Efforts to Repatriate Russians

The Russian Refugee Relief Advisory committee has sent in a report to the League of Nations asking for help. It estimates that about 300,000 Russians are scattered over China, 5,000 in Shanghai. The majority of them are destitute, and face terrible suffering this coming winter. French authorities in Shanghai are considering a lottery to provide funds for the repatriation of Russians.

S. S Mylie Tragedy

The typhoon which swept the China coast on August 23 did for the s. s. *Mylie*, a 3000 ton vessel of Moller and Co., with 65 of the 66 persons aboard. The sole survivor, a Chinese mess boy, was picked up on a raft on August 29, telling as best he could how the heavy seas swamped the vessel only a few miles outside Shanghai. The chief engineer A. H. Green was found dead, on the same day, in an open boat.

Fighting

The week has apparently been quiet in Central and South China. Nothing has been heard from Sun Yat-sen, and latest reports from Szechuen are that General Chao has given up the siege of Chunking and is retreating. A report on September 3 was that General Chao Heng-ti, governor of Hunan province, had fled after mutiny of his troops.

The steamer *Wanshien* was fired on going up the Yangtze, without casualties, according to an Ichang telegram of September 1, though bullets passed through the ship's officers' cabins.

Philippines Quiet

No untoward reports have emanated from the Philippines. The 1923 budget for the city of Manila, over which ex-Mayor Fernandez and the city council were at loggerheads, has been approved by the new mayor, to the advantage of municipal finances. The health service announces systematic vaccination of every one in the Islands. Ten parties are at work and seven years will be needed to complete the task.

Governor General Wood is coming to China this fall, he has announced, denying the rumor that he was to quit his position next February to go home to America.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

August 29.—Belgian note to Britain defends legality of Ruhr seizure.——Report reaches Rome of murder of five members of Italian commission sent to determine delimitations of Albanian frontier. Murder, which took place on road just over Greek boundary, is judged political, and Italians send stern note demanding apology.

August 30.—European capitals uneasy over Italy's ultimatum to Greece.——American Red Cross delegates refuse to attend Geneva Conference because of attitude expressed in International Committee's report regarding fusion of Geneva and Paris League of Red Cross societies.

August 31.—Greece replies to Italian Note, refusing to accept some of demands as infringement of Greek honor and sovereignty. Italians occupy island of Corfu. Greece asks dispute be referred to League of Nations.——United States recognizes Mexico.——Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania presents compromise terms in last hope of averting strike of anthracite coal miners.——Opening sitting of Council of League of Nations held at Geneva.

September 1.—Earthquake and tidal wave, followed by fire, devastate large region about Tokio, Japan, killing thousands and destroying billions of dollars worth of property.——Compromises failing, 158,000 anthracite miners in America strike.

September 2.—Italy refuses to abide by decision of League of Nations regarding demands made of Greek government.

September 3. Trade Union Congress opened in Plymouth, England, with 700 delegates representing 4 million workers.——Viscount Ishii, at opening of League of Nations assembly, declares reparations question hampers working of league——French claim German resistance in Ruhr is lessening.—Ten ships carrying 14,000 immigrants arrive in America. Four thousand deported because ships arrived before appointed hour.

September 4.——Deaths from earthquake in Japan are estimated at a half million, and damage at five billion.——Great Britian announces intention of backing League of Nations to limit in Graeco-Italian trouble.

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New Books and Publications

The Open Door Policy by En Tsung Yen.
Boston: The Stratford Company: 1923. G $ 2.00

Such a lot of literature on the Far Eastern problem has been contributed by eminent writers that a student who wishes to acquire a correct knowledge of the situation is bewildered. Here is a book written by an able and dispassionate Chinese which contains all the phases of the Far Eastern problem along with suggestions for its solution. To read this book is to read all that one ought to know of the political situation in the Far East.

The greatness of ancient China is as inconceivable as the infinity of heaven. Before the dawn of civilization in Greece and Rome, China was a highly cultured nation. In literature she produced Shi Ma-Chwen, and Li Boh; in philosophy, Tsuang Chow and Moh-Ti, in ethics Confucius, in religion Lao Tsii. Her poets had sung their master pieces long before Homer sang his Iliad.

From ancient times China has had a tendency towards seclusion. The doctrine of transcendentalism and inactivity preached by Lao Tsii, and the philosophy of Nirvana taught by Siddhartha influenced the Chinese so much that some mighty emperors in the Hang, Liang, and Sung dynasties took the theory of *laissez faire* as the fundamental principle of their governments and retired themselves to monastries to contemplate the unreality of the world, and obtain the bliss of Nirvana.

The teachings of Confucius, the Socrates of East Asia, were misunderstood by his followers, and during the Han, Tang, and Sung dynasties came to such an extreme as to maintain that anything new or not in conformity with the ancient precepts was contemptible and needed to be rooted out.

This policy of seclusion continued till 1839 when Britain forced opium on China, supporting her policy by an infamous war "which will ever remain a black spot in English history." China was opened in 1841 under the conditions of the treaty of Nanking. Unfortunately, the opening of China was effected by methods not at all creditable to the foreign Powers. "The foreign troops were characterised by their brutality and vandalism." The burning of the Summer Palace, the ransacking of the treasures of Peking, the destruction of many valuable works of art were quite similar to the acts committed by the barbarians when they first crossed the Danube and wantonly destroyed the civilization of ancient Rome.

China's weakness was exposed by her war with Britain. The Russian Bear jumped on China soon after and up to 1898 established strong holds in Manchuria, Outer Mongolia, East Turkistan, endangering the sovereignty of the Chinese Empire. France followed like another free booter, and annexed Cochin-China in 1867, and the whole of Annam and Tonkin in 1893. Germany came to the scene with a mailed fist and robbed China of her sovereignty in Shangtung.

The only power who has kept her hands clean in China is America, the home of Lincoln and Emerson. The idea of the Open-Door was first conceived by America whose able statesman, John Hay, and the famous celestial Dr. Wu Ting-feng, brought it to perfection. But for the good offices of America China would have been partitioned. Hay's Open Door Policy had three outstanding characteristics: (1) Recognition of "spheres of interest," (2) Confirmation of the sovereignty of China, (3) and doing away with economi: discriminations.

Russia was first to violate the Open Door Policy, in spite of her pledge to the United States and the world to uphold it. The Bear never cared for honesty or international obligations. In 1900 the Russian Bear 'occupied' Manchuria. This brought Russia into an armed clash with Japan in 1904 as the result of which the mighty Bear fell prostrate at the feet of Japan.

Japan succeeded to the interests of Russia and adopted an infamous and mean policy toward China. She violated the Open Door Policy in Manchuria, by giving preferential rights to her people. Annexation of Korea was another demonstration of the meanness of Japan.

In the end of the book the author suggests that the only solution to the Chinese problem which, like a volcano, may erupt any moment and engulf the world in another war more harmful than the great war, is to strengthen China so that she may be able to stand on her own feet. For this America and Japan are most fitted.

H. P. Shastri

Shanghai, August 24, 1923.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Notes on Siam

References: Pp. 19-25

Questions: 1. Where exactly is Siam? 2. What unique features are mentioned in reference to this country? 3. Name the capital. From Bangkok what routes may be used to reach it? 4. What do you note in reference to the steamship lines running to Siam? 5. What and where are the Federated Malay States? How do they differ from the Straits Settlements? 6. Compare Bangkok with Shanghai, and with the city in which you live. 7. What is said in reference to the Chinese in Siam? 8. What is mentioned in reference to American trade in Siam? 9. What constitutes the "economic life blood of Siam"? 10. What means of transportation are there in Siam? 11. What can you say in reference to the religion of the Siamese? How many priests and temples are there? 12. What is the stated purpose of this article? What is its value to you?

Topic 2: Constitution of China and Constitutional Law in the Philippines

References: Pp. 12, 14.

Questions: 1. Who is John Bassett Moore, and what is his definition of extraterroriality? 2. What difference is there between the foundations of extraterritoriality in China and in Moslem countries? Discuss carefully. 3. What is constitutional law? Why should it be studied? What is a constitution? 4. What can you say as to China's constitution? 5. What is the suggested effect of the introduction of the idea of sovereignty of law into China? 6. Explain the probable idea in the mind of the writer in using the term "government of laws and not of men." 7. Tell what you know of the history of the Philippines prior to American occupation. How has this affected the constitutional law of these islands? 8. Of what is the body of organic laws now in force composed? 9. Who was Chief Justice Marshall? 10. What plans are there for a future constitution of the Philipppines? When will this come into effect?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Policing the Railroads

References: Pp. 1-2, 6-8

Questions: 1. Name the uses of railroads in China. What noticeable misuses of them are to be noted? 2. What suggestions are being made for the protection of the railroads? 3. What do the Chinese fear as a result of the proposals recently made? Why? Are there precedents as a foundation for such fears? 4. In what way was the Lincheng Diplomatic Note lenient? 5. What is the Federation of British Industries? 6. What can you say in reference to the position of the British in China? How does this affect their interest in good order?

Topic 2: Agricultural Unrest

References: Pp. 8-9

Questions: 1. Why does agriculture play such a large part in the life of China? 2. Is it of significance that a large part of the farming population of China is illiterate? 3. What difficulties have to be faced by students desiring to study agriculture? 4. What suggestions are made with a view to the remedying of these difficulties? 5. What is the weakness of many of the agricultural school graduates? 6. Name the leading agricultural schools in the country and tell something of their work. 7. What is the National Agricultural Conference, and what does such a gathering accomplish?

Topic 3: Affairs in the North

References: Pp. 34,36

Questions: 1. Who is the new Finance Minister in Peking? 2. What evidence is he said to have given already of his ability to hold such a position? 3. What do the Chinese bankers think of him? 4. How and why have the Commerce Ministry officials "struck? 5. Why is it declared that there exists a state of "no government" in the North? 6. What is General Li Yuan-hung doing at present? Where is he residing? 7. When are the Presidential elections to take place? 8. What moves are being made by General Tsao?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Finance in the North

References: Pp. 34,36

Questions: 1. What promise of aid was made to Minister Chang Hu before he took his portfolio? 2. Was this promise carried out? Why? 3. What did the Minister do to meet the emergency? 4. What is the Crisp Group, and what dealings are said to have been recently had with them? 5. What are subsidiary coins, and what change in their values is taking place? Give examples. 6. What is a silver reserve? How could it have been "spirited away"? 7. What is Dr. W. W. Yen's position at present?

Topic 2: The Uses of Advertising

References: P. 11

Questions: 1. How has lack of advertising affected China's silk and tea trade? How has it aided Japan's? 2. What is intelligent advertising"? Is much of it done by China in foreign countries? 3. Write a composition of evidences of both foreign and Chinese advertising around the city or town in which you live? Note some of the adverse as well as favorable factors in advertising. 4. Explain the effect of advertising upon the tourist trade of China.

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS

Complete equipment for special purposes.

MINING-CONTRACTORS-PLANTATIONS

We manufacture everything in railway materials and our Engineering Department will be pleased to give you any technical information for your requirements.

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P. O. Box 743: : China Office : No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai

26-079

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, August 5th, 1923.

Exchange:—The London price of silver has advanced $\frac{5}{16}$d. during the week, to-day's quotations being 31 $\frac{5}{16}$d. for spot and 31 $\frac{1}{16}$d. forward The official T/T rate on London at 3/1 shows a rise of $\frac{3}{4}$d. since this day last week. After a long period of quietness, the market during the last two days has been very active and somewhat erratic. Speculators have been selling heavily, with the result that T/T on London is offering at 3/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ near. Banks are asking 3 2 for 4 m/s paper and 72 $\frac{3}{4}$ for 4 m/s New York Bills.

The market closes steady at these rates but the outlook appear most uncertain.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 27,201,000 an increase of Tls. 2,326,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 39,000,000 an increase of $ 110,000.

Estimated value Tls. 55,281,000 as against Tls. 66,005,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for Aug.	Thursday Aug. 30	Friday Aug. 31	Saturday Sept. 1	Monday Sept. 3	Tuesday Sept. 4	Wednes. Sept. 5
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3 10.385	3/0 9/16	3/0 9/16	3/0 9/16	3/0 9/16	3/0 9/16	3/0 9/16 3/1
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/0 15/32	3/0 15/32	3/0 15/32	3/0 15/32	3/0 15/32	3/0 15/32 3/1 1/8
4m/s ,,	—	3/0 3/4	3/0 3/4	3/0 3/4	3/0 3/4	3/0 3/4	3/0 3/4 3/1 1/4
T/T India	226,471	227 1/4	226 1/4	226 3/4	226 3/4	226 3/4	226 3/4 229 3/4
T/T France	1,224 231	1220	1225	1235	1230	1220	1225 1240
T/T N Y.	69.163	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 69 3/8
T/T H'kong	74.740	74 3/4	74 3/4	74 3/8	74 3/4	74 3/4	74 3/4 74 3/4
T/T Japan	70 942	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	NOM.	NOM. 70
T/T Batavia	181.548	181 3/4	181 3/4	181 3/4	181 3/4	181 3/4	181 181 3/4
T/T Straits	77.192	77	77	77	77	77	77 76
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Ord. D/A	3/1.635	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/2 32 1/2
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2 1/2 32 1/2
6m/s ,, D/A	3/2.135	3/2 1/4	3/2 1/4	3/2 1/4	3/2 1/4	3/2 1/4	3/2 1/2 32 3/4
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,274.231	1270	1275	1285	1280	1270	1275 1300
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	71.663	71 3/8	71 3/8	71 3/8	71 3/8	71 3/8	71 3/8 72 3/8
4m/s ,, Docs	—	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4 73 1/4

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, ower when falling	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Sept. 3	Sept. 4	Sept. 5
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	30 1/16	30 1/16	30 1/16	30 1/16	30 1/16	31 3/16
‡N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 62 3/8	G. $. 62 3/4	G. $. 62 3/4	G. $. 62 3/8		G. $. 63 1/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 340.80	Tls. 339.80	Tls. 339.00	Tls. 338.10	Tls. 332.40	Tls. 329.40
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.05	72.05	72.0625	72.10	72.0625	72.0875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	3%	2 1/2%	1 1/2%	1 1/2%	2 1/2%	2 1/2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day. **Closing Price in New York for Previousday						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 80.56
Bank of France rate of discount	4 1/2%	London on Germany	T/T
London open Market rate Dis. 3 m/s.	3 1/8%	New York on London	T/T 452 3/4
,, 4	3 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4 1/16
,, 6	3 1/8%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/3 1/4
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 1/1 7/8

Financial Notes

The largest shipment of specie brought to China since the war, arrived September 3 aboard the Admiral liner *President Lincoln*. It was compromised of $3,000,000 of silver bars. The same vessel also had $1,000,000 of gold bars for Hongkong.

The problem of the construction of superior ships is now generally regarded as being actually past the period of discussion. The following table showing the transportation of raw silk from Japan to the United States during the first half of this year clearly indicates the necessity of the construction of ships superior in equipment and especially in speed. The total of 114,294 bales of raw silk exported during the period under review was carried by shipping companies as follows:—

Name of Cos.	Vessels	Bales carried
Admiral Line	15	24,094
Canadian Pacific	10	24,808
O. S. K.	13	16,482
N. Y. K.	17	14,478
Pacific Mail	14	10,032
Blue Funnel	7	9,408
T. K. K.	12	8,706
China Mail	4	2,987
Mitsui Bussan	3	299
Totals	95	111,294

Thus the percentages carried are: 35.8 percent by American ships; 35 percent by Japanese ships; and 29.9 percent by British liners. Approximately 52 percent of the total was landed in Seattle; 28 percent in Vancouver; and 20 percent in San Francisco. Thus, in spite of the fact that 76 percent of the exporters of this commodity is Japanese, the American and Swiss exporters comprising only 10 and 11 percent respectively, foreign ships have been preferred to Japanese liners in the transportation. (*From the Osaka Mainichi August 24.*)

The performance of the reconstructed *Leviathan* on its initial trip across the Atlantic last July so impressed Chairman Albert D. Lasker of the Shipping Board that he conferred with members of Congress regarding means of making the Board's construction fund available for the construction of two sister ships for the *Leviathan*. There is a fund of $60,000,000 which may be allocated to private steamship companies desiring to enlarge their fleets. The Shipping Board is not included in that privilege. Action in this direction is anticipated in America, as American ships are carrying but a small proportion of the heavy travel of Americans to and from Europe.

Speculation is rife as to the effect of the Tokio disaster on the silk market. The largest stocks of silk for export to America and Europe are stored in warehouses of Shanghai and Yokohama. Should the silk stored in Japan have been destroyed, it would send the price up very appreciably, very much to the benefit of Shanghai silk merchants and producers.

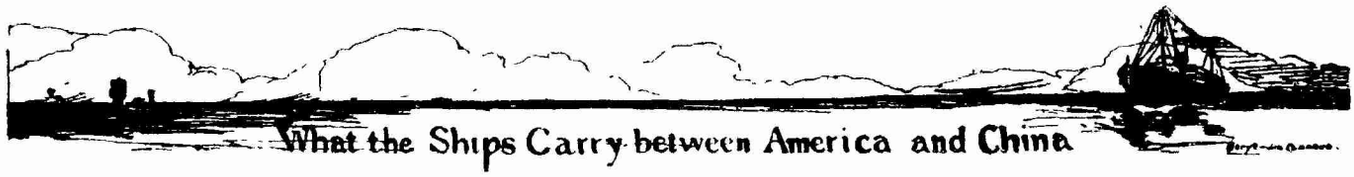
A likely, highly important development in the silver situation is the announcement that the Mexican 'government is preparing to organize a silver commission. According to the *Associated Press*, "it will be the object of the commission to help the silver producers, freeing them from the control of New York buyers who, through loans, it is declared, are able to force them to sell their silver under its market value. Besides granting loans to the producers, the commission, which will be capitalized at 5,000,000 pesos, will encourage silver production and attempt to stabilize the market. It will be composed of two bankers, two miners and two representatives of the Minister of Finance."

American ships carried almost one half of the total foreign trade of the Philippine Islands during the first six months of this year, according to customs figures just compiled.

The amount of trade carried in all bottoms to and from the island during the first half of the year amounted to $108,886,000, an increase of more than $20,000.000 over the foreign trade of the same period of 1922. Of this amount, American ships carried $49,486.866 this year, as compared with $34,166,631 during the same period of the previous year.

British vessels ranked second in the volume of Philippine trade carried, with $37,290,566. Japanese ships made a poor third with only a little more than $4,500,000 worth of trade to their credit.

26-080



Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Keys: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. July 1.26 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Tenyo Maru, August 16.

To San Francisco
Tea, Black, Hankow.. Pls. 386
Tea, Black, other Ports ,, 27
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 32
Oil, Wood ..... ,, 839
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 6,211
To Los Angeles.
Feathers ..... Pls. 4
To New York.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 20 ..... Pls. 489.66
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
Wild, other Ports Bls. 60 ..... ,, 61.18
Skins, Dog ..... Pcs. 16,838
Skins, Mouffion..... ,, 978
Skins, Marmot ..... ,, 10,180
Skin Clothing, Lamb.. ,, 108
Skin Crosses, Lamb... ,, 1,500
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 1,827

S. S. Empress of Russia, August 11.

To Vancouver.
Tea, Black, Hankow .. Pls. 290
Tea, Black, Kiukiang . ,, 47
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo .. ,, 23
Books, Printed ..... ,, 6
To Toronto.
Silk Pongees, Shantung Pls. 1.52
Tea, Black, Hankow.. ,, 199
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 331
Young Hyson, Kiukiang ,, 38
Young Hyson, Other Ports ..... ,, 42
Hyson, Kiukiang.... ,, 10
To Baltimore.
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls. 110
Gunpowder, other Ports ,, 14
Young Hyson, other Ports..... ,, 18
Egg Yolk, Dried ..... ,, 169
Straw Braid, Mottled.. ,, 60
Straw, Braid, White... ,, 25
To Chicago.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 10 ..... ,, 9 93
To New York.
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
White, other Ports, Bls. 55..... ,, 383.28
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 165..... 164.51
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 165 Pls. 34.89
Yellow, other Ports, ,, 35 ,, 4 99
Tea, Black, Hankow.. Pls. 212
Tea, Black, Kiukiang.. ,, 232
Egg Albumen, Dried .. ,, 60
Egg Yolk, Dried ..... ,, 102
Hair, Human..... ,, 6
Intestines, Sheep's Salted ,, 23
Straw Braid, White ... ,, 38
Straw Braid, Mottled.. ,, 98
Skins, Dog..... ,, 6 906
Skins, Goat, Tanned.. ,, 4,000
Skins, Weasel..... ,, 14,864
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 1,147

S. S. Alaska Maru, August 15.

To San Francisco..
Oil, Wood ..... Pls. 390
To New York.
Tea, Black, Hankow.. Pls. 1,620
Tea, Black, Kiukiang.. ,, 17
Tea, Black, other Ports ,, 23
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 358
Camphor ..... ,, 200
Fgg Albumen, Dried .. ,, 141
Egg Yolk, Dried ..... ,, 66
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted. ,, 12
Oil, Wood ..... ,, 1,127
Wool, Sheep's ..... ,, 97
Hats, Rush ..... Pcs. 55,400

S. S. Levi W. Ostrander, August 8. From U. S. A.

Timber:
Laths ..... Pcs. 96,400
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn .....Sup.ft. 1,614,292

S. S. President Jackson, August 17.

To Seattle.
Tea, Black Hankow .. Pls 495
Egg Albumen, Dried .. ,, 15
Egg, Yolk, Moist..... ,, 132
Oil, Wood ..... ,, 4,502
Skins, Lamb ..... Pcs. 2,200
Carpets..... Hk. Tls 1,046
To Tacoma, Wash.
Tea, Black, Kiukiang. Pls. 3
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Mingpo.. ,, 6
To Atchison, Kans.
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls. 125
To Baltimore.
Tea, Black, Kiukiang. Pls. 30
Bristles..... ,, 107
Egg Albumen, Dried .. ,, 42
To Reading, Penna.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 4 Pls. 4.05
To Philadelphia.
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 5,177
To Newton, Mass.
Silk Cocoons Domestic, Pierced:
Shanghai, Bls. 18.... Pls. 55 58
To South Manchester.
Silk Cocoons, Domestic, Pierced:
Other Ports, Bls. 34 .. Pls. 103.90
Silk, Waste:
Shanghai, Bls. 21 .... Pls. 66.70
To St. Lous.
Tea, Black, other Ports ,, 68
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo ,, 109
To Buffalo.
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted. Pls. 129
Intestines, Sheep's, Salted ,, 15
To New York.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai Bls. 140 Pls. 139.61
Yellow, other Ports,, 5 ,, 4 88
Silk, Raw, Filature:
White, other Ports, Bls. 155..... Pls. 157 06
Bristles..... ,, 167
Chinaware, Fine ..... ,, 52
Egg Albumen, Dried... ,, 69
Egg Yolk Dried ..... ,, 52
Hides, Buffalo ..... ,, 334
Intestines, Pigs', Salted ,, 174
Intestines, Sheep's, Salted ,, 36
Straw Braid, Mottled.. ,, 16
Straw Braid, White .. ,, 33
Skin Clothing, Lamb... ,, 490
Skins, Goat, Tannee.. ,, 5,450
Skins, Rabbit..... ,, 6,200
Carpets .....Hk. Tls. 8,153

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—Since our last report, the cotton market has witnessed a succession of firm markets, due in a large measure to the attitude and operations of the local Bull clique. Prices have advanced from half a tael to three-quarters of a tael as compared with last week's level. As to the crop outlook, there is little news to be said and the bulk of advices that have come in report that weather conditions on the whole have been favorable and that satisfactory progress is being made.

Under the circumstances, we continue to feel that the outlook is in favor of lower prices and we think that advances for the present should be looked upon as temporary success. We cannot, therefore, encourage our friends to follow bulls too far and would rather have them meet the situation cautiously by selling on firm markets.

Yarn:—The market during the early part of the week has been keeping steady and with a slightly better undertone at the close of the week. In all, some 11,000 bales to 12,000 bales have changed hands for export to Tientsin, Fukien, Szechuen, Wuhu, Canton, Chefoo, Changsha, Kiangse, Yingkow, Swatow, Tsingtao and Weihaiwei. As to the future trend of the market, there is nothing to change our views, as outlined in our report of August 24th.

Liverpool, August 30, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—
Fully, Middling Spot.....15.30 Pence
,, ,, October.....13.78 ,,
,, ,, January .....13.45 ,,
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, August 30, 1923.

New York Market:—October .....24.35 Cents
December .....24.26 ,,
January .....23.92 ,,
March.....23.97 ,,
May.....23.93 ,,
Spot .....25.60 ,,
Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, August 30, 1923.

Bombay Market:—
Broach, F. G. April/may, ...Rps. 452 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan..... ,, 367 ,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan..... ,, 417 ,, ,,
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—
Tungchow Oct./Nov..... Tls. 36.00
Shanghai, Oct./Nov ..... ,, 33.50
M-ginned, Oct./Nov..... ,, 33.75
Taichong, Spot..... ,, 37.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot ..... ,, 40.00
Shensi, No. 1 Nov ..... ,, 35.50
Market:—*Steady.*

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Potter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E. Lurton, W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

Aug. 30, 1923, Crim. No. 493, U. S. v. L. G. Diaz; to fix bail.
Sept. 1, 1923, ,, ,, 493, U. S. v. L. G. Diaz; defendant waived preliminary hearing.
,, 1, ,, ,, ,, 495, U. S. v. J. M. Nelson; to fix bail.
,, 1, ,, Cause ,, 2256, E. Johnson v. A. Liddy; testimony taken of plaintiff; submitted.
,, 4, ,, Crim. ,, 495, U. S. v. J. M. Nelson; testimony taken of F. Fernandez, J. Johnstone, A. Mackie, W. Campbell, defendant; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Aug. 31, 1923, Cause No. 2210, L. Samarcq and R. Fermus v. Asia Banking Corporation; order appointing referee.

(By the Commissioner)

Aug 28, 1923, Crim. No. 478, U. S. v. L. W. Hartigan; order of dismissal
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 493, U. S. v. L. G. Diaz; bail fixed in sum of $2,500 U. S. cy.
,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 492, U. S. v. J. R. Morris; order of dismissal.

UNIVERSAL LEAF TOBACCO COMPANY INC., PLAINTIFF, v. BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC., DEFENDANT

(Continued from last week)

in usual hogsheads." The following testimony (pp. 4, 7) of Mr. Happer is uncontradicted:

"Q How was it packed?
A It was packed in our usual hogsheads, which is a special hogshead of our own, by hydraulic press.
Q How many years to your knowledge has your company used this particular kind of hogshead?
A We used that when I was old enough to remember.
Q How many years was that?
A 25. * * *
The firm that packed this tobacco has been packing for 40 years, oldest firm in America. It was in business before the American Tobacco Company was formed."

Mr. Jory, a witness for defendant, testified (pp. 2,3):

"Tobacco leaf from the United States to Shanghai is always packed in hogsheads. * * * A hogshead of tobacco is the most unwieldy package of cargo that arrives in Shanghai from America."

Captain Reeves, another witness for defendant, testified (pp. 84, 85):

"Q Do you know how many years tobacco companies have shipped tobacco out in hogsheads?
A I do not know. To my knowledge I have seen them for the last twenty years on and off at different places.
Q It has always been the same style of bag?
A Approximately, yes."

Indeed, there is evidence that the packing was even better than the ordinary. Mr. Marshall, who inspected the cargo (p. 24) was asked (p. 25):

"Q Is it the usual type of hogshead that tobacco is shipped in?
A It is usual now. It was usual then with the exception of the two steel bands around the head of the hogshead.
Q The hogshead that you saw had two additional bands around it?
A Yes.
Q How many did it have?
A Six steel wires.
Q And what else?
A Two steel bands.
Q What did the other hogshead have that tobacco comes in?
A As a rule six steel wires.
Q Just six steel wires?
A Yes.
Q Which in your opinion is the stronger hogshead?
A The hogshead with the steel bands around the top.
Q That is the Universal hogshead?
A Yes."

It is evident, then, that plaintiff exercised, if anything, more care in packing than others in the same line of business, and that if its packing is insufficient the same is more true of the entire trade. Indeed, such appears to be the theory of defendant's witnesses. But surely it is asking much of any court to declare judicially that the entire tobacco trade of America has been shipping its products "all over the world" (p. 15) for a generation, without knowing how to pack them!

Again, the defects alleged by defendant's witnesses were all of an obvious character. Captain Eisler (p. 98) and Captain Reeves (p. 78) and Mr. Jory (Dep. p. 5) say that the contents were too heavy. Captain Bayes-Davy say as regards weight:

"In my opinion it does not make any material difference. The ideal packing would be a coopered cask with iron hoops, but I should pass this packing as long as they had the heads secured by three or four hinges so they could not possibly drop out." (p. 115)

Sept. 1, 1923, Crim. No. 493, U. S. v. L. G. Diaz; bound over to U. S. Court for China; bail fixed in sum of $2,500 U. S. cy.
" 1, " " " 495, U. S. v. J. M. Nelson; bail fixed in sum of $100 U. S. cy.
" 1, " Cause " 2256, E. Johnson v. A. Liddy; default entered and judgment for plaintiff.
" 4, " Crim. " 495, U. R. v. J. M. Nelson; bound over to U. S. Court for China; bail fixed in sum of $100 U. S. cy.

Assignments for Hearing:

Sept. 24, 1923, Cause No. 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Aug. 29, 1923, Cause No. 2302, E. Greenfield v. L. Slegman; complaint; summons issueu.
" 29, " " " 2230, In re Charles F. Keen's will; affidavit of publication.
" 29, " " " 2272, Colbert v. Colbert; affidavit of publication.
" 30, " " " 2302, E. Greenfield v. L. Slegman; marshal's return of summons.
" 30, " China Transoceanic Trading Co. Inc.; articles of incorporation.
" 31, " " " 1042, Fu Kee v. J. M. Murray; alias writ of execution issued.
" 31, " " " 2303, Fu Chung Yao v. Sin Wan Pao Co.; petition; summons issued.
" 31, " " " 2210, L. Samarcq and R. Fermus v. Asia Banking Corporation; stipulation to appoint referee.
Sept. 3, " " " 1867, Mao Tung Products Co. v. North China Cold Storage Co. Inc.; plaintiff's brief.
" 3, " " " 2304, A. Lafuente v. A. B. Rosenfeld; complaint; summons issued.
" 3, " " " 2305, The Finnish Transoceanic Trading Co. Ltd. v. Hinde Bros. & Co. Inc.; complaint; summons issued.
" 4, " " " 2302, E. Greenfield v. L. Slegman; onswer.
" 4, " " " 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.; motion.
" 4, " " " 2403, Fu Chung Yao v Sin Wan Pao Co.; marshal's return of summons.
" 4, " " " 2281, Glen Line Ltd. v. The Kearny Co. Inc.; marshal's return of summons; discontinuance.

(By the Commissioner)

Aug. 29, 1923, Civil No. 131 Shanghai Hotels Limited v. E. A. Laver; marshal's return of summons.
" 30, " Crim. " 493, U. S. v. L. G. Diaz; complaint.
" 30, " " " 494, U. S. v. E. B. Waite; complaint.
" 30, " " " 492, U. S. v. J. R. Morris; motion.
" 30, " Cause " 2256, E. Johnson v. A. Liddy; motion for judgment by default.
Sept. 1, " Crim. " 495, U. S. v. J. M. Nelson; complaint.
" 1, " " " 387, U. S. v. S. B. Gaynor, et al.; motion for bail; warrant issued.
" 3, " " " 496, U. S. v. C. F. Davis; complaint.
" 3, " " " 397, U. S. v. G. A. Mayer; affidavit; warrant issued.
" 4, " " " 496, U. S. v. C. F. Davis; bond.
" 4, " " " 497, U. S. v. G. A. Mayer; marshal's return of warrant.

It will be seen, therefore, that while defendant's witnesses differ as to what constitutes insufficient packing, they agree in mentioning only those alleged defects which must have been perfectly apparent to defendant's agents when the cargo was received. Defendant, in other words, could not help knowing that the hogsheads were heavy and bulky and that they were neither "coopered casks with iron hoops" nor secured by hinges. Now,

> "the better and the more general rule seems to be that, if goods presented for carriage are not properly packed, and that fact is apparent to the carrier or his servants upon ordinary observation, then the carrier may refuse to receive the goods in that condition; but, if he does see fit to receive them, he assumes to carry them as they are, and his full common-law liability as carrier attaches to the contract of carriage."[4]

The language used by Judge Nelson in the Federal case[5] there cited is peculiarly applicable here. In directing a decree for the shipper of fireclay retorts he said:

> "It is insisted by the claimant, that the retorts cased in straw were not in a proper state or condition to be shipped with safety for any considerable voyage; and that, if they had been cased in wood or strips, the damage, even stowed as they were, would not have occurred. But there are two answers to this objection—first, the carrier should not have received them in this condition, or, if he chose to do so, he should have seen to it that they were stowed with reference to the imperfect state of the covering—and, second, the proofs show that *this is not an uncommon or unusual condition* in whtch these articles are shipped.".

Other courts have been not less explicit.

> "While the carrier may refuse to accept goods improperly packed, yet if it accepts them in that condition—a condition open to ordinary observation—'the duty attaches of exercising due care for its safe carriage' * * * 'If goods which may be properly rejected are actually, not merely constructively, accepted for carriage, the common carrier's liability attaches.'"[6]
>
> "The improper packing which will excuse the carrier signifies some internal or latent defect, of which the carrier does not know, and from which loss or damage ensues to the goods in the ordinary course of handling and transportation. A common carrier is an insurer against all damage to or loss of goods intrusted to him for transportation, except such as may arise from the act of God, the act of the enemies of the country, or the act of the owner himself. If there be some hidden defect in the packing, and damage result from that cause, it is the act of the owner, and the carrier is not responsible. But as to the external protection of the goods, the owner is not required to cover them so as to be safe against the action of rain, or wind, or fire not happening by the act of God."[7]
>
> "Where, as in this case, the carrier takes charge of the property for the purposes of carriage, the duty rests on him to show that the injury is attributable to the defective packing, and not to any fault or neglect on his part."[8]

Has defendant performed this "duty to show that the injury (to this cargo) is attributable to the defective packing and not *to any fault or neglect on his part*"? A witness upon whom defendant especially relies (Captain Reeves) testifies:

4. N. W. etc. Co. v. Williams, 128 Minn., 514, 151 N. W. 419, L. R. A. (1915), 1077, citing McCarthy & Baldwin v. Louisville & Nashville R. Co., 102 Ala. 193, 14 South. 370, 48 Am. St. Rep. 29; E., J. & E. Ry. Co. v. Bates Machine Co., 98 Ill. App. 311; Elgin, etc., Ry. Co. v. Bates Machine Co., 200 Ill. 636, 66 N. E. 326, 93 Am. St. Rep. 218; The David & Caroline, 5 Blatchf. 266, Fed. Cas. No. 3,593; Klauber v. American Express Co., 21 Wis. 21, 91 Am. Dec. 452; Atlantic Coast Line R. Co. v. Rice, 169 Ala. 265, 52 South. 918, 29 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1214, Ann. Cas. 1912B, 389; Hannibal Railroad v. Swift, 12 Wall. 262, 20 L. Ed. 423; 1 Moore on Carriers, 559. See also Callender—Vanderhoof Co. v. R. Co., 99 Minn. 295, 109 N. W. 402.
5. The David & Caroline, 5 Blatchf. 266, 7 Fed. Cas. 16.
6. Atlantic etc. R. Co. v. Rice. 169 Ala., 265, 52 So. 918, 29 L. R. A., 1214 citing Elliott, Railroads, IV, sec. 1466, p. 154; Union Ex. Co. v. Graham, 26 Ohio St. 595; E. J. & E. Ry. Co. v. Bates Machine Co., 98 Ill. App. 311, 315; Hannibal R. R. v. Swift, 12 Wall, 262, 272, 20 L. ed. 423; 4 Elliott on R. R., sec. 1466, p. 154; Munster v. S. E. Ry. Co., 4 C. B. N. S. 676.

(Continued next week)

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Express Mail	3rd & 4th	Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Fast Express	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.43	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.23	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7.09	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.13	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7.20
Pukow ... ... d.					19.10			21.00					
Hsuchowfu ... d.					—			5.08					
Tsinanfu ... ... d.					—			13.16					
Tientsin Central a.					—			—					
Do. d.					23.52			24.20					
Tientsin East... a.					0.02			—					
Do d.								22.05					
Peking ... ... a.								1.30					

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	T.P.L. Mail	S.N.L. Night Express. T.P.L. Express
Peking ... ... d.													—	15.25
Tientsin East ... a.													—	—
Do. d.													14.35	20.27
Tientsin Central a.													—	—
Do. d.													—	20.47
Tsinanfu ... ... d.													—	4.50
Hsuchowfu ... d.													—	13.00
Pukow ... ... a.													18.49	20.57
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.30	16.15		23.00
Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27		0.52
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26		—
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46		2.41
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52		3.53
Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32			4.58
Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—			6.26
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.03	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00			6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15	*	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35	*
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	-0.15	1.40		Tientungan ... d	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40	
Tientungan ... d	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46		Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47	
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50		Woosung Forts a	6.35	8.00	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.10	

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up.

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	..	13.20	15.35	..	19.15
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	..	13.36	15.51	..	19.30
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	..	13.43	15.58	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	..	14.00	16.15	..	19.50
Shanghai South .....dep.	..	*8.06*	*9.05*	*12.30*	*13.26*	*15.46*	*17.36*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction.....arr.	..	*8.23*	*9.23*	*12.48*	*13.43*	*16.03*	*17.53*	*19.38*
Sungkiang .....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	..	14.46	17.10	..	20.29
Kashai .....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	..	15.43	18.08	..	21.16
Kashing.....dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	..	16.16	18.30	..	21.46
Yehsah .....dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	..	16.56	----	..	22.17
Changan .....dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	..	17.40	----	..	22.51
Hangchow .....dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	..	18.50	----	..	23.45
Zahkou .....arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	..	19.10	----	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou..... d.	..	..	7.15	8.40	13.20	..	15.05	18.00
Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	9.15	13.50	..	15.35	18.25
Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	10.45	15.00	..	16.50	19.14
Yehsah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	11.53	15.37	..	17.32	19.45
Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	12.50	16.24	..	18.10	20.24
Kashai ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	13.26	16.52	..	..	20.46
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	14.42	17.49	..	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction.....d.	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*15.58*	*18.45*	*19.47*	..	*22.37*
Shanghai South .....a.	*8.56*	*9.56*	*11.56*	*16.10*	*19.00*	*20.05*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction .....d.	..	9.39	11.32	15.50	18.40	..	..	22.22
Siccawei .....d.	..	9.49	11.40	15.59	18.49	..	..	22.30
Jessfield .....d.	..	9.56	11.46	16.06	18.56	..	..	22.36
Shanghai North.....a.	..	10.10	12.00	16.20	19.10	..	..	22.50

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